ESTABLISHED 1887



Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa striding far in front Wednesday as he guided visiting leaders of the Group of Seven nations to the site for a group photograph.

## Power Struggle Cripples Pakistan

### Fears of a Military Takeover Spread Amid Charges of 'Political Anarchy'

By Molly Moore

A vicious political battle among Pakistan's top leaders has paralyzed the government, sent the stock market tumbling and begun fueling speculation that the army may step-into the fray and declare martial law.

Jab, is in such a state of chaos that it has no budget to pay its bills, its appointed governor has been barred from his office and government bureaucrats do not know whose orders

Under the beadline "Raiders of the Lost Constitution," one of Pakistan's leading news publications this week decisred the nation in "a state of political anarchy."

Many political observers view the struggle

between the country's president and prime minister as a serious threat to Pakistan's struggling democracy and fear a return to the military rule that has governed the country for more than half of its independent history.

The army's chief of staff summoned his corps commanders to Islamabad last week-end and has been shuttling between top civilian leaders for the past several days, raising concerns that the army may not tolerate the political chaos much longer. An army spokesman has denied that the military plans to take the civilian leadership to find a way out of the gridlock that is crippling the nation.

Pakistani and Western officials said, however, that the army leadership appeared to be divided on the question of imposing martial

The government has limped from crisis to crisis for three months, with President Ghu-lam Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif engaged in a bitter political duel. The president, miffed by Mr. Sharif's attempts to pass legislation limiting presidential powers; dismissed the prime minister on April 18. But the Supreme Court defied the president and

In the few weeks Mr. Sharif was out of power, however, the president appointed his own man to run Punjab. Control over the province, which contributes the most to the federal budget and has more than half of the elected representatives in the national parliament, is crucial to any national leader.

When he returned to power, Mr. Sharif rammed through the parliament legislation ordering federal rule over Punjab in an effort to regain control over it. Opposition leaders, including former Prime Minister Benezir Bbutto, who is attempting a political come-back, stormed out of the parliament declar-

See PAKISTAN, Page 2

Eastern Europe in casting off the old autocrats

See NIGERIA, Page 2

## Clinton Grabs Center Stage, In 'Good Mood'

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

TOKYO - President Bill Clinton stepped onto the world stage with a flourish Wednesday, hailing a limited agreement to lower tariffs as a major breakthrough, appealing directly to the Japanese to open their economy more fully to foreign participation and plugging into this capital's narrow, twisting streets to shake hands and that with children.

This week's 19th summit conference of the strenglesding accompany may a has been played.

seven leading economic powers has been played down on every side, with a top Japanese politihilltop." A ranking U.S. official said: "There's no need for us to reduce expectations the way you usually do at these things, because they're, low enough already."

As the meeting began, with his six fellow leaders mired even more deeply than he in political trouble at home, Mr. Clinton sought to demonstrate American leadership at once. In a personal statement on the tariff accord, highly unusual because the leaders do not ordinarily speak in public until they have finished their business, the president asserted, "We have recaptured the momentum."

"Good mood," be said. "I'm having a good

Eastern Europe in casting off the old autocrats for popularly-elected governments.

But the American negotiations with the Japanese about a framework designed to reduce the S50 billion annual trade surplus that Japan is See CLINTON, Page 4

## **Summit Breathes Life** Into World Trade Talks

## U.S. Sees 'Market Access' Agreement On Tariff Cuts as a 'Breakthrough'

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service TOKYO - In what could well end up as the biggest surprise and most important accom-plishment of the Group of Seven summit meet-ing, trade representatives of the world's major economies appear to have succeeded in what some had thought impossible. On Wednesday, they gave a new lease on life to moribund world trade negotiations and a boost to the idea of free trade at a time when the concept is under attack by both word and deed.

Trade ministers from the United States, Can-ada, Japan and the European Community agreed to eliminate tariffs on products ranging from beer to buildozers, and from pharmaceuti-

The accord was reached in part due to a lastminute move by Japan to break a logiam. After negotiations through Tuesday night into Wednesday morning, Yoshiro Mori, the minis-ter of international trade and industry, announced Japan's willingness to eliminate tariffs on brandy and whiskey. With that concession, Canada agreed to eliminate tariffs on beer and furniture. The Community, which had been seeking an end to tariffs on furniture by Canada agreed to tariffs on furniture by Canada in model and account his distinction. da, said it would reciprocate by eliminating

tariffs on farm equipment.
Officials in Tokyo predicted that the "market access" package would serve as the basis for resumption of global trade talks in Geneva inder the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. They said prospects of completing the seven-year-old Uruguay Round of talks were now considerably brighter than they had been.

"Today was truly a breakthrough," Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, said at a news conference, saying the accord represented the largest package of tariff cuts in history.

"This reinvigorates the Urugusy Round." be said. "It gives a great boost to global growth. It creates jobs, jobs for real people around the globe. It gives new confidence in not only our trading system but in our economy."

Roderick Abbott, a European negotiator, estimated that the transfer around require to the confidence of the conf

timated that the accord would reduce total tariffs on trade between the United States and European Community by 40 percent.

But trade officials acknowledged that there was a great difference between restarting the Uruguay Round and finishing it. There are many obstacles to completing the round, espe-cially by Dec. 15, the deadline for presenting the proposed treaty to the U.S. Congress under special legislation that requires Congress to vote on the accord without amending it.

For one thing, the agreement announced Wednesday was not quite as bold as the trade officials proclaimed. Unresolved issues were swept under the rug and left for future negotiations. In that sense, the agreement is not so

The Tokyo Summit

Plenty of bromides in an economic Rx. Page 5. U.S. pushes for an end to Cold War trade restrictions on Russia.

much a specific list of tariff cuts as it is a framework for how to proceed from here. There was no real agreement, for instance, on tariff reductions for electronics products im-

ported by Europe and wood imported by Japan, both of which would have been desired by American companies. Nor is there yet an agreement on trade in services, leaving unresolved such contentious issues as laws that protect American shipping companies and Europe's restrictions on foreign television programming. In the case of American imports of textiles

and apparel, there is an expectation that some very high tariffs will be cut by up to 50 percent, but that is is subject to more negotiation. "The real negotiations on textiles have yet to take place," said Hugo Paemen, an EC negotiator.

Even if these outstanding issues are resolved among the major traders, the other 100 or so members of GATT must rejoin negotiations and ratify the tariff cuts. Some nations that depend on textile exports might want to see deeper cuts in U.S. textile tariffs.

Moreover, elimination of tariffs on industrial products is only one part of the broader GATT agreement. The market access talks that took place here deliberately left out the most divisive

See DEAL, Page 4

## A Deal That Doles Out Benefits Across a Spectrum of Industries

By Tom Redburn

and Tom Buerkle

There is as much politics as economics in the sweeping "market-access" package agreed upon Wednesday by the key industrial powers in Tokyo, with something for practically every group with a stake in trying to reach a global trade accord.

While not everybody was fully satisfied, the

bounty was spread far and wide.

In the United States, "the political handwriting is all over this deal." Caterpillar, General Motors, Merck got the market openings they wanted," noted a veteran trade analyst, Keith Rockwell, of the Journal of Commerce in London. "This should bring American industry on

board in a big way.". Similarly, in Europe makers of alcoholic beverages from Scotch whisky to beer, manufacturers of etramics and glass, and the fashion in-dustry all stand to gain from the reductions in tariffs and other market opening measures

agreed upon by the United States, the European Community, Japan and Canada.

At the same time, such industrial powers as Pectiney, the French state-controlled alumi-num, packaging and metals producer; and Philips Electronics, the Dutch-based consumer

**NEWS ANALYSIS** 

electronics company, got the shock absorbers they had sought against sharp tariff cuts. In sensitive markets like nonferrous metals and electronics, tariff reductions will probably not

exceed 30 percent.

Perhaps the biggest winner of all is Peter
Sutherland, who left a lucrative post as president of Ireland's biggest banking group to as-sume last week the risky position of directorgeneral of the struggling 116-nation free trade.
organization, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Now he bas some real work to do. .

Mr. Sutherland hailed the accord as the sig-See TRADE, Page 4

## Nigeria's Democracy Preacher Fails Test

By Keith B. Richburg

NAIROBI - At one time, not ton many months ago, Nigeria appeared to be on the cutting edge of black Africa's democratic revolution. But with the specter of widespread antigovernment violence and a tough crackdown by the army and the police, the continent's most populous nation now stands as the latest trazic example of yet another African military dictatorship clinging ruthlessly to power amid popu-

Far from being the continent's democratic trendsetter, Nigeria's military ruler, General Ibrahim Babangida, has now joined the ranks of other longtime African autocrats. Cameroon's Paul Biya, Kenya's Daniel arap Moi, Malawi's Hastings Kamazu Banda and Zaire's Mobutu Sese Seko - men who have reveled in all the prestige and perks of power, and who

have proven themselves unwilling to cede to the popular will.

The democratic forces in Nigeria may still low the path of the former Communist states of

The democratic forces in Nigeria may still prevail. The acknowledged winner of last

**NEWS ANALYSIS** 

month's free elections, Moshood K. O. Abiola, a Muslim businessman and millionaire, is holding steadfast against the dietatorship's efforts

to annul the election results. But it has now become clear that if Nigeria is ever to shed corrupt military rule, it will be because the Nigerian people themselves have risen up to demand democracy and seize it, without waiting for the generals to yield power gradually on their own terms.

What has been lost in the burning fire barricades of Lagos has been the dream - illusion, perhaps — that Africa could somehow concoct its own "measured" path to controlled democ-

Tanks are deployed to quell rioting in Lagos as parties split over new elections. Page 2.

## Rift Over Islamic Cleric Strains U.S.-Cairo Ties

By Chris Hedges

New York Times Service CAIRO - Relations between the United States and Egypt, once the linchpin of American policy in the Arab world, have sharply deteriorated over a number of disputes that culminated with the detention of Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, whom Egyptian officials con-demn as a "creation" of the American govern-

Three years ago. President Hosni Mubarak played the crucial role in assembling George Bush's coalition to fight Iraq in the Gulf War by serving as host for an Arab summit meeting here that cracked the myth of Arah solidarity.

Now senior Egyptian officials, including Mr. Mubarak, contend that the American government repeatedly ignored their warnings about the danger posed by Sheikh Abdel Rahman, whose followers in the United States include suspects in the bombing of the World Trade Center and a plot to set off bombs elsewhere in

What is more, the officials say, the United States, especially at the height of the war in Afghanistan, courted the militant cleric as part of the struggle to woo Islamic fundamentalists

in the war against Soviet troops. The Egyptian authorities appear to fear that the United States, not wanting to repeat the mistakes it made in Iran, might be willing to have a relationship with a fundamentalist gov-

ernment here, rather than risk losing a corner-stone in the Middle East. Egyptian officials are angry that the United States has shifted responsibility of any prosecu-tion of the sheikh to Cairo, because the American authorities chose to detain him on immigrauon charges instead of charging him with a

An Egyptian official said: "Once the cleric became too much of a liability, rather than arrest him they decided to let him leave the United States a free man unless, they told us, we agreed to make an extradition request. This is another example of American meptitude."

State Department officials said that under American law Sheikh Abdel Rahman, who is appealing an expulsion order, could choose to leave and seek refuge in a third country that would support his militant goals, including the overthrow of the Egyptian government.

The only way to counter such a departure, American officials said, was a formal extradition request by the Egyptian government, which was delivered to the U.S. ambassador, Robert H. Pelletreau Jr., by Foreign Minister Amr Moussa on Sunday.

The anger expressed by Egyptian officials over American actions regarding the sheikh represents a growing alienation between the two ullies, especially as the Clinton administration places an increasing emphasis on buman

See EGYPT, Page 2



GETTING THE POINT — Heading for cover Wednesday in Pamplona, Spain, during the running of the builts on the opening day.

#### **Kurdish Rebels** Kill 8 in Turkey

ANKARA (Reuters) — Kurdish guerrillas killed eight Turkish soldiers in southeastern Turkey on Wednesday, the semiofficial Ana-

Kiosk

tolian news agency reported.

It said a village guard and a member of the separatist Kurdistan Workers Party were also killed in the class near the town of Ekinozu in Kahramanmaras Province. Five other soldiers were wounded. The agency did not give fur-

Book Review

	briage Crossword Weather	•,	Page 18 Page 18
	- Dow Jo	пes	Trib Index
	Up 25.74 3,475.6	7	Up 0.24% 101.36
	The Dollar	Wed. close	previous close
	DM York	1.707	1.7046
	Pound	1.4935	1.5035
	Yen	. 107.55	108.80
	F	5.774	5.766
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## The Titanic: Artifact Trove, or Hallowed Gravesite?

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Deep-sea salvagers have sailed into Norfolk, Virginia, with about 800 artifacts newly raised from the bulk of the Titanic, prompting charges that they are violating the spirit of a federal law that sought to make the famous

shipwreck a memorial to its more than 1,500 victims.
They vigorously denied that charge and any hint of impropricty, saying their work honored the dead. "When you go down there and see what's going on you realize all this history is going to be lost." Arnie Geller, president of RMS Titanie Inc., a New York company that is salvaging the Titanic, said.
"The ship is rusting," he added. "Many of the artifacts have

nothing left. My position is simple. We want to preserve an important part of our history and, in the process, turn a profit." Mr. Geller said the company planned at least five more dives to the wreck, which lies some 370 miles (600 kilometers) south of Newfoundland in key Atlantic waters nearly 2.5 miles deep. The goal, he added, is eventually to earn more than \$100 million by exhibiting the ship's artifacts during a 10-year global

deteriorated to dust already. And it won't be long until there is

But Leonard G. McCann, who recently organized a Titanic exhibit at the Maritime Museum in Vancouver, Canada, said he and many of his colleagues opposed such recovery efforts. The

museum exhibit did not contain anything from the sunken ship.

"We consider it grave-robbing," he said. "We'll have nothing to do with this group. We're gotten a very strong public reaction against this type of salvage."

John S. Carter, president of the Philadelphia Maritime Museum and vice president of the 300-member International Congress of Maritime Museums, said in an interview that the consensus in his field was that the Titanic should be left alone.

Since its underwater discovery eight years ago, the world's most famous shipwreck has been at the center of an increasingly vigorous debate on the ethics of deep underwater salvage. Modern technology is now opening the abyss to routine recov-

## Bosnia Leadership Set to Reject Ethnic Division Plan

By John Pomfret

SARAJEVO. Bosnia-Herzegovina —

sur The mainly Muslim government is poised

it to reject a plan, backed by Serbian and Croatian nationalist forces, to carve Bosnia said Wednesday, in a development por-

tending more war for this Balkan country. "We simply cannot accept the division of Bosnia," said Miro Lazovic, president of 1. Bosma's parliament and one of three members of a special government committee set in up late last month to counter Serbian and " Croatian moves to split the country. "Partition is not an option for us,' ech-

oed the Bosnian vice president, Ejup Ganic, who chaired the group — made up of one Muslim, one Croat and one Serb.

The tough stance of the Bosnian government - which will be formalized in a meeting scheduled in the next week - is at odds with the military situation on the ground where Serbian and Croatian forces now control close to 90 percent of the country. Over the past six weeks, the two factions have allied and are threatening to shred the last contiguous chunk of Muslim territory in Bosnia into four slivers.

In late June, they also agreed to partition the country. In recent weeks, Seris have cut off water, electricity and gas to the

capital, Sarajevo, and — with their new-found allies — appear under no interna-tional pressure in lift relentless sieges on all main Muslim populations centers in the main Muslim populations centers in the

Muslim officials maintain that after any partition Bosnian Serbs would immediately merge their state with Scrbia in the east and Bosnian Croats would do the same with Croatia to the west.

someone to come to your house, move into territory in a confederal state." more than half the rooms, steal your furniture, kill and rape your daughters and then and Croatian forces hammered their Mustell you to sign on the dotted line," Mr. lim enemies. Commander Barry Frewer, ian action that we can take to solve these Ganic said. "We just can't say yes to that." chief spokesman for the United Nations problems."

van Karadzic, told a news conference in Muslim enclaves in eastern Bosnia sur-Serb-held Banja Luka on Tuesday that the rounded by Serbian forces.

to particon. "If the Muslims are for war we have to totally defeat them," he said. "If they are impossible. "Agreeing to partition is like allowing for peace, we are ready to assure them safe

Across Bosnia on Wednesday, Serbian

Muslim government had 20 days to agree Separately, Tony Land, chief of Bosnian to partition.

Separately, Tony Land, chief of Bosnian operations for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said his work was becoming

> "We've come to a point where unless there is a major political change of one sort or another we do not have the space to do our job," he said. "There is no humanitar-

#### WORLD BRIEFS

#### 6 Somali UN Workers Are Murdered

MOGADISHU, Somelia (Combined Dispatches) — As many as six comali employees of the United Nations were slain here Wednesday in an

somali employees of the United Nations were slam here wednesday in an ambush, and the UN envoy to Somalia, a retired U.S. admiral, Jonathan Howe, promised that peacekeepers would hunt the gnumen down.

Two of the Somalis were dragged from their car and shot in death in Mogadishu. Four wounded in the attack were abducted and presumed dead. The attack occurred about two kilometers from United Nations

Also Wednesday, three visiting U.S. congressmen said the arrest of Somalia's main warlord, General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, was imminent. He has been sought since his armed supporters killed 24 Pakistani UN troops in clashes on June 5. The UN has offered a reward of any undisclosed amount for information leading to his arrest. (AP, AFP) &

#### Georgia Says It May Cut Moscow Tie

MOSCOW (AFP) — Prime Minister Tengiz Signa of Georgia threatened Wednesday to cut diplomatie ties with Moscow after a Georgian helicopter was shot down by Abkhazian rebels, killing several soldiers.

Mr. Signa gave Moscow two days to take measures to end the rebellion in Abkhazia or face a break in diplomatic relations. The conflict has grown increasingly bloody in past days as Abkhazian separatists launched an offensive on Georgian-held territory.

Moscow has repeatedly denied Georgian accusations that it supports Abkhazia in the 11-month-old war. Abkhazia is fighting for independence from Georgia.

dence from Georgia.

#### Thais Are Said to Aid Khmer Rouge

PHNOM PENH (Combined Dispatches) — Thai troops helped Communist Khmer Rouge guerrillas seize a historic temple on Cambodia's frontier with Thailand early Wednesday, a government spokesman said. The spokesman said his government would demand a meeting with Thailand's ambassador to discuss the attack on the Preah Vihear temple. in northern Cambodia.

The UN spokesman, Eric Falt, confirmed that the Khmer Rouge had taken the temple but had no information about That troops joining in the attack, and no independent confirmation of Thai involvement was immediately available. The capture of the temple had more a symbolic han a military value, Mr. Falt said.

Meanwhile, 66 Japanese UN civilian police concluded their mission in Cambodia and left for home Wednesday, the first of the Japanese contingent to leave Cambodia. Japan has also sent 600 engineering troops and 8 military observers to Cambodia, most of whom will remain until at

#### Murdoch Warns Unions at N.Y. Post

NEW YORK (AP) — Rupert Murdoch's News America Publishing Co. has said it will give up on Friday in its efforts to buy The New York Post unless it has new agreements with the newspaper's unions. No other buyers are in sight, so a Murdoch withdrawal would probably mean the end of the nation's oldest continuously published daily, which was founded by Alexander Hamilton in 1801.

"This is not a bluff, oot a game," Howard J. Rubenstein, a Murdoch spokesman, said Tuesday. "It's very serious business. Mr. Murdoch wants the paper to continue but oot at any cost," The Post is operating

mder protection of federal bankruptcy law.

Mr. Murdoch gave the Post's 11 unions a July 9 deadline, after a bankruptcy judge last week approved an extension of his operating agreement and said he could cancel the deal on three days' ootice.

## Baghdad Refuses To Give In on Sites

ir BAGHDAD — Iraq said United Nations demands to install surveillance cameras at missile test arms sites unless it received concessions. The source said that the machinery has been transported to Mothana, 130 kilometers (80 miles)

The United Nations is locked in "a dispute with Iraq over its refusal tion of Iraq's stocks of poisonous to allow weapons inspectors to in-stall the cameras at the Yawm al Azim and Rafah test sites.

The speaker of parliament, Saadi Mahdi Saleh, a senior member of President Saddam Hussein's Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party, told an emergency session of parliament that Iraq would not give way unless there was a "quid pro quo" from the United Nations, and warned that traq would retaliate against Eny attacks.

 Baghdad wants the Security Council to lift the embargo im-posed after the invasion of Kuwait three years ago, arguing it has met Gulf War cease-fire resolutions or-dering the elimination of its weapons of mass destruction.

Meanwhile, a UN source said Wednesday that fraq had obeyed a

UN demand and moved chemical production machinery to a destruc-

northwest of Baghdad, the site designated by the UN for the elimina-

Baghdad had stalled on a UN order in transfer the chemical production equipment from a site in Fahija, 50 kilometers west of Baghdad to Muthana. It argued that it needed the machinery for agricul-

tural purposes.

The source said that the standoff over the missile sites had not affected the operation to move the chemical equipment. A team of UN ex-perts pulled out of Baghdad on Monday after failing to persuade Iraq to allow them to install monitoring cameras at the two missile

Baghdad's rejection of the camera installation as "a bad sign."

accused the government of being

slow to liberalize its largely state-

what is seen as endemic corruption

within the government, said a'

source who was at the meeting. Earlier this year, Egyptian offi-

indebted to the sheikh for his sup-

port during the war against the Russians in Afghanistan."

The Egyptian government, strug-gling to fend off the mounting vio-

lence of Islamic militants, could have exploited the detention of Sheikh Abdel Rahman, and the ar-

rest of at least 12 of his followers in

New York, by carrying its cam-paign against Islamic fundamental-ism to the outside world.

Sheikh Abdel Rahman, who calls

for the armed overthrow of the Mu-

barak government, which he says is run by "infidels," also attacks the

democratie and social liberties in

the West. And his followers are

up commuters in the Lincoln Tun-

lectuals, Coptie Christians and

foreign tourists. The country's

tourism industry, which ooce brought in \$2.2 billion a year, has

been virtually put out of business. fo the last 18 months, 180 people

have died in militant-related vio-

But what was an opportunity to

build links between those under attack in New York and those un-

der attack in Egypt appears in have been squandered. The high profile

given to the sheikh and the arrest of his followers by the Clinton admin-

istration and the American press is seen by many Egyptian officials as an effort in cohance the stature of

Egypt's Islamic militant move-

nel in New York City.

The United States described



Muslim parents being reunited Wednesday in Travnik, Bosnia, with their daughter, who had arrived from a Serb-controlled area.

#### **EGYPT:** Cleric Strains Relations

#### Continued from Page 1

rights issues and the establishment

of democratic governments.
"The Americans, as they do in the whole world, come here and want us to be like them," another Egyptian official said, "They understand nothing of our values or our culture, and the result is cha-

Mr. Pelletreau has expressed in-creasing displeasure with the bu-man rights record of Egypt and has

#### U.S. Indicts 10 For Conspiracy In Bombing Plot

NEW YORK — Ten suspects were indicted by a U.S. grand jury on Wednesday for allegedly planning to bomb the United Nations and other New York City landmarks, federal prosecutors said.
The men are charged with con-

spiring to bomb a building in the UN headquarters, the federal of-fice building that houses the FBf and two highway tunnels under the

Eight of the defendants were named in a complaint filed by pros-ecutors two weeks ago. The indictment added the name of Earl Gant, who was arrested in Philade last week, and a 10th man who was listed only by his first name, Wa-hid. If convicted of the charges, each defendant faces a possible maximum term of 10 years in prison and fines of \$500,000.

Investigators had previously said the group planned to assassinate Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Democrat of New York.

a strong supporter of Israel. Prosecutors said during bail hearings for the defendants that some of the suspects had also dis-cussed the possibility of bombing Manhattan's diamond district in order to kill Jews. This location was not included in the indictment. -

> For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT

### TITANIC: Is the Sunken Liner a Trove of Artifacts or a Hallowed Grave?

#### Continued from Page 1

ery for the first time, fueling disputes among treasure hunters, salvagers, historians and arcontrolled economy. He has also confronted Mr. Mubarak about

> The Titanie sank in 1912 on its maiden vovage from Southampton, England, to New York after hitting an iceberg. Last week was the first time any part from the sunken ship had reached

cials say, they were outraged after discovering that two employees from the U.S. Embassy had been Equipped with an undersea robot, Dr. Rob-ert D. Ballard of the Woods Hole Oceano-graphic Institution on Cape Cod, Massachu-setts, led an American-French team that meeting with prominent members of the Islamie Group, who consider Sheikh Abdel Rahman their spiridiscovered the luxury liner's grave site in Sepal-leader.
"Perceptions affect politics more tember 1985. He thereafter campaigned to have the place left undisturbed, and in July, 1986 than facts," said Mohammed Sid Ahmed, a columnist, "and the per- journeyed to the ocean bottom in a submarine

ception is that the Americans are to photograph the site extensively. In October 1986, President Ronald Reagan signed legislation urging talks with other na-the concern that organized the 1987 salvage tions to designate the Titanie an international, expedition, Titanic Ventures, which was based maritime memorial and to develop guidelines in Connecticut. That company spent \$8.5 milfor research and possible salvage of the sunken lion, he said, adding RMS Titanic went public

vessel. The law expressed a "sense of Congress" that, until such guidelines were adopted, research and exploration of the Titavic be permit-ted only if nothing at the site was physically altered or salvaged. But oo such guidelines were ever developed.

10 1987, a group of American investors hired the French team that worked with Dr. Ballard to rediscover the wreck site. The team, from the French Institute for Maritime Research and Exploration, used a minisubmarine equipped with a tiny robot to recover about 1,800 artifacts. Most of these are oow in France.

The pendulum swung toward preservation in 1991 as a team of Russian, Canadian and American experts filmed the Titanie for a movie and thereafter argued that the site be left

Mr. Geller said his company was successor to

with a stock offering in May through which it hopes to raise \$8 million.

Uoder its contract with the French institute, which continues to do the salvage work, Mr. Geller said, RMS Titanic has agreed to sell no artifacts brought up from the wreck but can organize exhibitions and charge an entry fee.

The current expedition reached the Atlantic site oo June 8 and left June 23. The French ship carrying the three-person minisubmarine and robot sailed into Norfolk on June 29. The artifacts are to be restored there.

Mr. Geller said that among the 800 recovered items were china, spittoons, three ship whistles and a dayit. He added that the items had come exclusively from the area around the sunken ship and not the main body of the wreck, out of respect for those who consider it a grave. "We respect that and haven't touched the ship it-

self." he said. He said exhibition of the artifacts would

#### TRAVEL UPDATE

### Garbage Piles Up at Paris Airport

PARIS (AP) — Airline passengers skirted heaps of garbage and avoided overflowing toilets Wednesday as a cleaners' strike at Charles de Gaulle Airport's Terminal One entered its second week. Talks are deadlocked between unions and the airport's private cleaning

contractor over an agreement allowing for cutting the company's staff 18 percent. Meanwhile, perfume sales at the terminal's shops have risen sharply. And mothers report that instead of taking their children to the bathrooms, they are taking them outside the terminal. Flights to and from Brussels airport were delayed Wednesday because

of a two-hour strike by air traffic controllers, who want an agreement on work conditions for technical staff. A record 5.2 million overseas tourists visited Britain in the first quarter

of this year, the government said Wednesday, a 12 percent increase over the same period last year and the best three months to April on record begin early next year at the National Maritime
Museum in Greenwich, England,
Tourists also spent an estimated £2.38 billion (\$3.58 billion), 19 percent
more than in the same period a year earlier. (Reuters)

#### NIGERIA: A Preacher of Democracy Fails the Test

#### Continued from Page 1

represents such a beliwether in Africa, and has even touted itself as an example of democratization," said Pauline Baker, an expert on Africa at the Aspen Institute in Washington. "Having advertised itself so much as going back to civilian rule, and oow having things go so hadly, it certainly does plunge people's hopes all over Africa."

suspected of planning not only to kill Mr. Mubarak, but to also blow Nigeria's current crisis has exposed the myth that a military coup-maker like General Babangida could ever be serious or sincere about wanting to see a return The Islamic Group has carried out a series of bombings and assassinations in Egypt against government officials, police officers, intelto civilian rule. For more than two years, be talked the me of democracy, while at the same time cynically tinkering and tampering with the very process he himself set in motion.

He delayed three times his own announced timetable for a transition to civilian rule. He called for civilian presidential elections and on successive occasions canceled the results when he did not like the outcome. With each cancellation, he rewrote the rules in disqualify candidates not to his liking.

Opposition leaders and human rights advocates in Lagos had warned for many months that the military was perpetuating a "hidden agenda" to prolong its grip. But General Babangida retained the benefit of the doubt, in part because he spoke so often, and so

the doubt, in part because he spoke so often, and so seemingly sincerely, about the need for dictators to give way to the will of the people.

At an Organization of African Unity meeting in Dakar, Senegal, last year, it was General Bahangida who gave the most ringing endorsement of democratic reform, admonishing fellow African leaders for trying to fight the growing trend to pluralism. And in the antumn of 1991, during a visit to the United Nations, he gave an interview in The Washington Post in which

he said democratization in Africa was inevitable be-

he said democratization in Africa was inevitable because "the people, the Africans, are beginning to realize they have to have a change in the way they are run, they way they are governed."

"The question of clinging on to power is something of the past," he said in that interview. "We have all talked about democratization," he added. "We all have to come along with it otherwise we will get swent have to come along with it, otherwise we will get swept

Miss Baker, of the Apen Insofute, said: "It was a lot of talk about democracy, but absolutely no comprehension and no understanding of what that meant. f think he may have had a vision for stepping down, but he wanted to do it in such a way as in guarantee that he remained a force behind the scenes

"Everything he's done reflects his view that he could impose things from the top down," she added.
But so convincing were General Babangida's public
presentations that he became the democratic darling of black American activists. At a meeting in Gabon in May, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson praised General Babangida as "one of the great leader-scrvants of the modern world in our time" and told him, in a speech, "You do not stand alone as you move with a steady

beat toward restoring democracy. But even while General Babangida pledged democracy, other speeches and public statements he made carried more ominous signs that raised questions about his true commitment. Only last May 17, in a speech to graduates of Nigeria's national war college, he warned that "the military cannot afford to be

indifferent to its succes At the same time, the Babangida regime continued to shut down critical newspapers and magazines and jail and-government dissidents.

### Tanks Sent to End Rioting in Lagos **As Parties Split Over New Elections**

reports, as many as 29 people have

In the capital, Abuja, officials of

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispotches of the elections. According to some . LAGOS - The Nigerian Army sent tanks inm the streets to quell rioting Wednesday, as the coun-try's Social Democratic Party said try's Social Democratic Party said it would consider joining an interim government to resolve Nigeria's election rival, Bashir Tofa, were postelection impasse.

The party said it opposed a rerun of the presidential election, which it believes its candidate, Moshood . O. Abiola, won.

Protests against the annulment of the June 12 vote paralyzed southwest Nigeria, Mr. Abiola's home region, for a third straight day Wednesday. The army sent tanks into Lagos,

the largest city, to quell rampaging gangs. In Ibadan, the second-largest city, the police broke up demonstrations with tear gas.
Witnesses said five people had

been killed Wednesday in clashes between demonstrators and security agents in Lagos. The latest casualties bring the leath toll to at least 17 since Tues-

day, when security agents began in

strators protesting the cancellation

open fire on looters and demon-

preparing for a meeting with the military ruler, General Ibrahim Bahangida. General Babangida has prom-

been killed.

ised to surrender power to an elected civilian government by Aug. 27, but he scrapped last month's possi-dential election without letting the result be officially anonunced

He has given the two parties until Friday in accept either fresh elections or an interim government under which the parties and all elected bodies would be dissolved.

After a meeting of Social Democratic leaders, a party spokesman, Amos Idakula, said: "We have adopted the second option, which

is the formation of an interim national government." But he said the party would only cooperate if all political structures, from ward to national level, re-

A senior party official, Balarabe Musa, added another condition: The interim government should be "based on the result of the June 12 presidential election, which we still

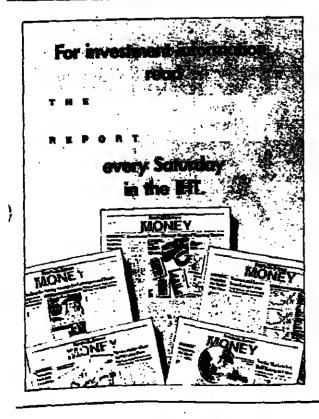
The National Republican Con-vention prefers the other option offered by General Babangida: a new election in which both Mr. Abiola and Mr. Tofa would be barred as candidates. In Lagos, tanks and armored

cars were deployed Wednesday at flashpoints. The city had been brought to a standstill on Mooday and Tuesday when gangs seized on the Campaign for Democracy's call for a week of protest in go maraud-

In Ibadan, residents said the police had fired tear gas to disperse demonstrators, some of whom car-ried a collin draped with the Nigerian flag.

Beko Ransome-Kuti, leader of the Campaign for Democracy, was detained by security agents on Tuesday night, his daughter, Nike, reported. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

Pakistani politicians are so



#### Poles in 4 Cars Are Beaten Up, Germans Report

BERLIN — Suspected rightists stopped four Polish cars in the East German town of Schwedt, beat up the passengers and threatened them with guns, the police said Wednesday. The police in the Eastern city of Eberswalde said the attackers had smashed the car wind-

Neo-Nazis and skinheads have attacked foreigners in a campaign of terror since German reunification. At least 22 people have been killed in the last 18 months. lo Frankfurt, 50 would-be immi-

grants kept in a dormitory for asy-

lum seekers at the city's airport

went on a hunger strike Wednes-

day, saying they would be killed if sent home, officials said. Bonn's new aslyum laws allow immigration officers to conduct prelimioary investigations and promptly reject asylum seekers.

## Thomas Jackson of AP Dies

NEW YORK - Thomas Harris Jackson, 74, a dedicated editor whose high standards helped shape two generations of Associated Press foreign correspondents, died Monday at New York Hospital, where he was admitted last week for complications of lung cancer and emphysema.

From 1950 until just before his retirement in 1983, Mr. Jackson, who was called Harris by friends and colleagues, was the overnight supervisor of the AP foreign desk

As the midnight-to-morning 'gatekeeper," he set priorities and style for foreign news reports transmitted by the world's largest newsgathering organization to afternoon papers. Platoons of young reporters as-

piring to work abroad were put

"He was an educator; he shaped

them," said Nate Polowetzky, AP

through the Jackson "boot camp."

"He made them better than they He drilled them all in the Jackson style — spare and direct prose that made clear to ordinary Ameri-

cans both what had happened and what it meant. Mr. Jackson was a native of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and a journalism graduate of Lousiana State University.
He worked for the Baton Rouge

State Times and Morning Advo-cate newspapers before joining the AP in New Orleans in 1940. He was the Jackson, Mississippi correspondent in 1941 when he left to join the navy. As an officer, he

participated in the Sicily, Anzio and southern France myasions. Rejoining the news cooperative after the war, Mr. Jackson became AP Southeast Asian correspondent based in Singapore, from where he covered the spreading French Indochina war and other events, Back in the United States, he

quickly moved into the position of

The Dowager Lady Fermoy, 84, grandmother of Diana, Princess of Wales, died Tuesday. She was close to Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, and the two were said in have acted as matchmakers for Diana and Prince Charles.

Olive A. Beech, 89, a leader in the aviation industry and a co-founder and chairman of the Beech Aircraft Co., died Tuesday at her home in Wichita, Kansas.

Charles Torem, 78, doyen of U.S. lawyers in Paris and a former president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris from 1966 to 1968, died Saturday in Paris, Mr. Torem was senior partner with Coudert Frères.

#### Algeria Forest Fires Kill 5

Agence France-Presse ALGIERS - Forest fires blazing out of control in eastern and central Algeria have killed live people, officials said Wednesday.

### PAKISTAN: 'Political Anarchy'

#### Continued from Page 1 "This is the end of Pakistan,"

The battle over Punjab has thrown the province into chaos. Both the president and the prime minister have appointed their own loyalists as its governor. When the prime minister's appointee tried to force his way into his office this week, police guards loyal to the president's interim governor barred im from the door.

On the national political level, Miss Bhotto, who was tossed out of office by the president just over two years ago, has been trying to use the upheaval to press the government to call new elections. Miss Bhufto has charged that the 1991 election in which Mr. Sharif defeated her was rigged.

The current situation is fraught with dangerous consequences," the weekly newspaper Friday Times cemetary in southern Slovakia, the wrote. "The economy is going Czech news agency CTK reported down the drain. For how much longer will the armed forces stand

afraid of history repeating itself that both civilian and military leaders declined invitations to the U.S. Embassy's annual Fourth of July festivities, according in Pakistani wire services, "fearing the press might draw parallels with what followed the U.S. Embassy reception on July 4, 1977.". After leaving the 1977 Indepen-

dence Day reception, General Mo-.

hammed Zia ul-Haq ousted the ci-

vilian government of Zulfikar Ali

Bhutto - Benazir's father - and

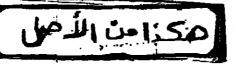
#### later hanged him. Anti-Semitic Vandals Hit Slovak Cemetery

The Associated Press PRAGUE - Vandals overturned 121 gravestones at a Jewish Wednesday.

The incident occurred in the by and watch the country go to the town of Sahy near the Hungarian border.

Printed by Newsfax International, London. Registered as a newspaper at the post office

foreign editor from 1973 to 1989, overnight foreign desk supervisor.



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## STATESIDE / MEDICAL CARE REFORM

More Tax or Less Spending: Which is Better

"WASHINGTON — It has become the conservative mantra as Congress dehates how to reduce the U.S. budget deficit: Raising taxes would damage the economy, while cutting government spend-

Raising taxes will not reduce the deficit but will instead weaken a tragile economic recovery." declared Senator Conrad Burns, Republican of Montana, during the Senate debate on the deficit-reduction ball. "We should be cutting the spending first."

But many mainstream economists say the opposite is closer to the

"The negative impact on the economy is greater from spending cuts than from tax increases," said Allen Sinai, managing director of Lehman Brothers Inc.
Paul Samuelson, a Nobel laureate in economics, said, "The cur-

reat cliches are 180 degrees wrong." The effort to cut the deficit is rooted in the belief that massive government borrowing tends to push up interest rates, increasing the cost of borrowing for everyone and dampening economic growth. But the tax increases and spending cuts employed to reduce the delicit dampen growth by taking money out of the economy: (WP)

#### Nominee Finds Fault With Timld Lawmakers

WASHINGTON- Judge Ruth Bader Ginsburg, President Bill Clinton's nominee to the Supreme Court, says disputes over "indicial activism"-arise when the courts are forced to resolve issues that lawmakers are too timid to handle.

In written answers to a questionnaire from the Senate Judiciary Committee, Indge Ginsburg said that judges who, for example, take over public school districts to enforce desegregation rulings or order mental hospitals to ensure patients' rights, do so with great reduc-

"Had state and federal legislatures and administrators assumed the implementation burden," she wrote, "the managerial jobs the courts took on, generally with reluctance and misgivings, could have been avoided or at least substantially curtailed." (NYT)

Les Hess, chief of Florida Criminal Intake Bureau in Oriando arguing against reducing sentences for drug dealing: "If you guaran-tee that people won't go to jail, there's no threat. Dope is a terrible poison that they're passing off, and it's draining us."

# Lobby With a Catch: Pharmaceutical Firms Pull Levers

By Robert Pear New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - It looked like a consumer orgamization, and it seemed to spring up spontaneously to fight a provision of the pending budget bill that it said would condemn poor people to inferior medical care. The group, calling itself the Coalition for Equal Access to Medicines, is an unusual union of poor people, minority members and public health advo-

cates, but it did not come together effortlessly. It was created and financed by another interest group, one with perhaps the biggest stake in the ontcome: the prescription drug industry.

Members of Congress who follow drug issues said

they were unaware of the industry's involvement in the conlition, which describes itself as "an ad hoc volun-

Public statements of the coalition, like its letters to Congress and the White House, give no clue to its origins. But its purpose is clear, to defeat a measure the federal government believes would help control Medicaid spending on prescription drugs.

The drug executive who inspired the coalition acd in an interview that one reason the group was formed was the industry's belief that consu dvocates and minority members had far more credibility on Capitol Hill than drug companies.

President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, have accused the drug industry of charging excessive prices. They warn that the industry will have to make finan-cial sacrifices under the health plan the White House

expects to propose this fall.

The drug executive, Richard D. Stone, vice president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associa-

## A Message From the Latest Polls: 'Show Us'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Most Americans doubt ton's efforts, 30 percent foresee no improvements and that Clinton administration plans to overhaul the 17 percent are looking forward to major nation's health care system will lower their bealth care bills or improve the quality of care they receive, polls

The Washington Post-ABC News polls showed that many Americans are growing impatient with the administration's progress on health care but that most cent were not so satisfied and 19 percent were very expect little if any substantial progress, according to satisfied.

The surveys, published in Wednesday editions of The Post, found that 44 percent of Americans approved of the way President Bill Clinton was handling health care, down from 56 percent two months ago. And 46 percent said Mr. Clinton was moving too slowly on the issue, while 23 percent thought be was

According to the polls, 47 percent of Americans

tion, the main trade group for prescription drug com-panies, said, "We don't want this to be looked at as a drug-industry issue alone because we have an obvious He said his association had organized the coalition

with the help of a Washington lobbying firm, Apco

generally with public relations and coalition-huild-

ing," he said. "We told them to service this coalition, to staff it and to help them."

minus three percentage points.

The polls found that 56 percent of Americans be-

less. Six percent said they would pay about the same

The figures come from national telephone polls of

The "organizing committee" of the coalition includes officials from the National Depressive and drug Manic Depressive Association, the National Multiple Scierosis Society, the Lupus Foundation of America, the National Urban League, the National Council on "We hired Apco Associates in May to belp us the Aging, a Hispanic doctors' group in California and the National Rainbow Coalition.

Coalition members say they do not think they have been exploited. They say the cause is a good one: to ensure that low-income people in the Medicaid program are not denied access to medicine crucial to their

The group's aim is to kill provisions of the deficitreduction bill that would encourage states to establish lists of approved Medicaid drugs. If a drug was not on

the list, called a formulary, Medicaid would generally Those polled were asked how satisfied they were not pay for it. with the cost and quality of the health care they Medicaid, a joint federal-state program, spends received. Thirty-six percent said they were somewhat more than \$6.7 billion a year on drugs prescribed for satisfied, 22 percent were not at all satisfied, 19 perpeople outside hospitals. The Congressional Budget

Office estimates that formularies would save the federgovernment at least \$275 million over five years. States expect to save almost as much. lieved they would pay more for health care under Mr. Clinton's plan and 25 percent believed they would pay Mr. Stone calls the numbers "phony haloney." The president proposed such formularies as part of his budget request to Congress in Fehruary. Formular-

ies bave been used by bospitals for more than a century. In theory, experts select the best, most effec-1,008 adults conducted June 25-29 and of 1,514 adults tive drugs and exclude those that offer no significant conducted June 25-28. The margin of error was plus or therapeutic advantage. Drug companies typically offer big discounts to get

products listed on formularies. Under the Medicaid legislation, states could exclude an expensive brandname product while covering similar, less costly brand-name drugs or generic versions of the same

Critics such as Mr. Stone say formularies condemn poor people to inferior health care and do not save money in the long run because people denied appropriate drugs make greater use of hospitals, nursing homes and other costly services.

A man whose former wife abducted their daughter and took her to

France in defiance of a court order has been awarded \$12.5 million

in damages in Los Angeles, his lawyer said. The case involved David Wang, 40, a native of Taiwan, his French wife, Sylvaine, 43, and their

A second patient who underwent a liver transplant after adverse

reactions to an experimental drug has died, this time at the University of Virginia Medical Center in Charlottesville. On Monday. University of Pittsburgh Medical Center officials announced the first death. The men, 44 and 42, were part of a National Institutes of

• The police in Westchester County, New York, say they have

identified the body of a woman found in December in Yorktown as

another victim of Joel Rifkin, an accused serial killer. The New York

state police said it brought to 14 the number of bodies linked to Mr.

A former Nazi concentration camp guard who faces deportation must prove his mother was boro in Philadelphia to stay in the United

States, a court ruled. Johann Breyer, 68, emigrated in 1952 and

became an American citizen five years later, but a federal judge bas

Health study of a new drug, Fialuridine, to treat hepatitis-B.

Rifkin, who has confessed to killing 17 people.

**Away From Politics** 

daughter, Alice.

## U.S. Reviews Mandatory Drug Sentences

By William Booth

Washington Post Service

ing its ongoing war on drugs, the and making office furniture for United States has taken a great federal bureaucrats.

MARIANNA, Florida - Dur- lifting weights, planting pansies cured, medium-security facility

many prisoners, ahout 900 of From county jails to state peni-whom are berg serving 20- and 30-year sentences, a virtual lifetime of stitutions such as the well-manihere, the United States has never, had more people incarcerated, or more inmates doing time for drug offenses. The question authorities now face is: Who are these people, and should all of them be in prison?

Attorney General Janet Reno has expressed growing concern that overcrowded state prison systems are releasing violent offenders, such as murderers and rapists, to make room for more nonviolent drug offenders.

Ms. Reno has requested a review of stiff mandatory sentences for federal drug offenders, including life imprisonment for growing marijuana. Her appeal comes as an increasing number of federal judges are refusing to hear narcotics cases because of frustration about the severity of strict sentencing guidelines. Nowbere are the effects of the

war on drugs as evident as in federal prisons. While some federal facilities were closed during the 1970s for lack of inmates, the system is severely overcrowded now. "A few years ago, the country,

was concerned about the drug epidemic," said Joe Class, warden of the Marianna Federal Correctional Institution. "So basically, what you have bere is the result of our efforts to control that epidemic."

The Marianna facility is typical. Three-fourths of the 1,200 immates are here for drug offenses. The \$45 million prison, completed in 1988 hecame overcrowded in 1990 when its 803-prisoner capacity was ex-

In the federal prison system, two-thirds of the inmates broke drug laws, compared with one in 10 jailed for armed robbery and one in 00 for white-collar crime. About one-third of state prison

inmates are drug offenders, and that number is growing, as more states feel the effects of their own mandatory drug sentences. "We're locking up drug offenders for much longer terms than we put away armed robbers, rapists

and murderers," said Todd Clear, a professor of criminal justice at Rutgers University in New Jersey. "I don't think you will find any-body who can explain why that is a good idea." But others said that if penalties

are reduced drug selling may be-

come even more common.

said that Mr. Breyer's entry was illegal because he concealed his Nazi service. The judge ruled that Mr. Breyer's only defense would be to prove his mother was born in Philadelphia, which would have

entitled him to U.S. citizenship at hirth. Two New York teenagers convicted of killing Patrick Daly, an elementary school principal caught in crossfire at a Brooklyn housing project, have been sentenced to the maximum prison term of 25 years to life. A third teenager was sentenced to 20 years to life. • A disabled freighter drifting off Baja California was boarded briefly

Wednesday by U.S. officials who found 236 illegal Chinese immigrants aboard, the U.S. Coast Guard said.

Reuters, AP, NYT, LAT, AFP



## Foreign Tourists as Key New U.S. Import 46.5 Million, Unfazed by Crime News, Expected This Year

By Edwin McDowell

New York Times Service NEW YORK — The largest invasion of foreigners in American history is unfolding across the United States, and it is being welcomed almost everywhere. The invaders are

شد. در سر

Even bad news - the murders of tourists in Miami and the terrorist bombing of New York's World Trade Center - has not stemmed the flow. Although foreigners may baye changed inneraries to avoid what they consider trouble spois, travel officials say, they are not

The size of the influx - a record 46.5 million expected this year — is driven in part by the strength of the Japanese yen, the British pound, the German mark and other foreign correcties relative to the dollar, making the United States an inexpensive destination. These travelers are expected to spend about \$76.9 billion, another

Visitors are also responding to the growing numbers of promotions in their countries from American tour operators, sirlines and hotels.

In addition, individual states and cities are opening sales and tourist offices abroad. The Nashville, Tennessee, airport and the Memphis and Nashville convention and visitors bureaus, for example, recently joined the privately owned Opryland Hotel in Nashville and Graceand, Elvis Presley's home in Memphis, in opening a London office.

All this effort has been paying dividends for several years. The number of foreign visitors has exceeded the previous year's intal each year since the late 1980s, and a further gain is being projected for next-year as well.

The estimates come from the U.S. Travel Data Center, a Washington-based nonprofit organization that tracks the travel industry.

And for the first time, according to the Commerce Department, the total number of overseas visitors to the United States - an estimated 195 million from every part of the world except North America — will exceed the total unitors from Canada, and by a margin of 1

The result is not only a buge multicultural interchange; it is also an economic bonanza at a time that the Travel Industry Association predies domesic travel will be flat for the rest of the decade. .

Last week the accounting firm of Coopers & Lybrand said that almost 1 of every 10 hotel moons in the United States each might was nented to a visitor from overseas and projected that this would rise to almost 1 in 7 by 1995. Many foreign visitors need little urging to come. They are here on return trips, intent on

catching up on what they missed. The last time we were here, we drove 5,000 miles in three weeks, but we didn't get to the West said Roberta Smithies of London, which restaurant menus are speaking recently from Buffalo Bill's Museum cuisine they serve.

in North Platte, Nebraska, about the 8,000kilometer journey.
This time she and a friend are spending most

of their three weeks in Nebraska, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. "We saw all the John Wayne movies, and when people ask why we came here, we tell them: When you think of America, you think of the West."

America, you think of the West.

In recent days many Italian tourists have been visiting Niagara Falls and Spanish tourists have panned for gold in Dahlonega, Georgia, a tiny town near the Appalachian Trail.

Tourists from as far away as Malaysia turned up at Graceland, while tourists from more than the countries have fournessed to Hope Advan-

30 countries have journeyed to Hope, Arkan-sas, to see the boyhood homes of President Bill "For some reason," Paul G. Henley, Hope's

director of tourism, said, "the Japanese have no interest in going to the cemetery where his father is buried. They just want to see the two houses where the president lived."

The biggest contingent of foreigners for any three-month period is expected to arrive this

We saw all the John Wayne movies, and when

people ask why we came here, we tell them, "When you think of America, you think of the West." Roberta Smithies of London

summer, but from New England to Washington state, foreign visitors are helping to extend tourist seasons during other times of the year,

"The last few years we've seen more foreign tourists in the winter than we ever have," said Jane Gillespie, sales director of Grand Canyon National Park Lodges

Even during the summer, overseas visitors account for more than a third of the guests at the lodges, where rooms must be booked months in advance.

Similarly, although Americans do not usually consider Miami a summer vacation spot, it has become one for increasing numbers of tourists from Russia and the Ukraine.

om Kussia and the Okraine.
"We have two seasons here in Florida: hot and really hot," said Alexei N. Mesyatsey, the executive vice president of Rahim Tours of Lake Worth, Florida, which brings in many tourists from the former Soviet republics. "But the hotter the better for our tour members -

especially the ones from Siberia." To attract foreign tourists, hotels and restaurants are becoming more international. Restaurants are changing not only the languages in which restaurant menus are written but also the other city sites, including two Hudson River

taring and the second states of the second s

Many hotels have bilingual desk cierks, and some offer telephone lines solely for assistance in foreign languages. Most print fire instructions and other emergency procedures in more than one language.

Theme parks and attractions, like Parrot Jun gle and Gardens in Miami, routinely print brochures in several languages, while the new inter-national terminal at O'Hare Airport in Chicago has signs in 17 languages as diverse as Arabic and Chinese, advising passengers of delays or telling them to have passports ready.

Gray Line tours from Manhattan to Niagara Falls are offered with guides who speak French. German, Italian, Spanish and Japanese.

Overseas visitors spend six times more per capita the United States than American tourists spend, according to the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration. Their average stay of slightly less than three weeks is five times longer than the average American vacation.

The 3.7 million visitors from Japan spent the most here last year, an estimated \$13.8 billion — \$10 billion more than American visitors spent in Japan.

Almost 4 million Japanese are expected this year, and travel industry officials say a lackluster economy at-home does not seem to have curtailed their free-spending ways abroad.

Many Japanese tourists travel on the Delta Queen or Mississippi Queen, the paddlewheel steamboats that ply the Mississippi and several other inland rivers.

"They read Mark Twain, so the river trip seems to embody what they envision America should be," said Terry Westerfield, a spokes-woman for Delta Queen Steamboat Co. Los Angeles continues to suffer a drop in

Japanese and other Asian visitors because of last year's riots. This year looks better than last year, when nobody wanted to come here because of the riot," said Shigemi Kitta, tour operations direc-

tor of Alfa Tour in Los Angeles. But the number of visitors is still lower than we expect-Several Florida cities sent tourist officials to Germany to try to overcome the negative impact of the murder of a German tourist in Miami and, for whatever reason, more German tourists are visiting Fort Lauderdale than ever

possibly in part at the expense of Miami. We went from 5 charter flights a week from Germany last year to 11 this year," said Francine Mason, a spokeswoman for Fort Lauderdale's tourist bureau. "About 41,000 of our 1 million visitors this summer will be from Ger-· manv.

About 37,000 are expected from Scandina-

Foreign visitors are also flooding into New York, where a total of 15 suspects have been arrested in connection with the World Trade Center bombing, which killed six people, and a reported plot to bomb the United Nations and

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## THE TOKYO SUMMIT / A GESTURE TO YELTSIN

### CLINTON: Taking Conter Stage

running with the United States did not go so smoothly. United States officials said they thought the chances were no better than even that something could be worked out by the end of the week, although one said. "there seems to be a will on the politicians' part that just might untangle this snafu."
One of the difficulties was the

severely diminished political au-Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan, who is expected to lose his post after the July 18 elections here. if not sooner.

"This persistent trade imbalance has not just hurt American workers and husinesses," Mr. Clinton said in a strikingly hard-nosed speech at Waseda University before the con-ference opened. "It has burt the Japanese people. It has deprived you as consumers of the full benefit of your hard work."

Although his advisers denied that the president was meddling in Japanese domestic affairs, his words amounted to an appeal to the electorate here, over Mr. Miyazawa's head, to repudiate the policies followed hy his Liberal Democratic Party. It has ruled Japan since World War Il without serious challenge, but it is reeling now from scandal and broken

sociations between himself and his heroes, Mr. Clinton chose Waseda principalty because Robert F. Kennedy had delivered a famous speech there decades ago, just as Mr. Clinton followed John F. Kennedy to American University in Washington for his first hig trade

At times, the president seemed more like a campaigning politician than a visiting statesman. As he did so often last year, he took questions from the students, something almost unheard of in the formal ritual of Japanese education, and if he lat a

walk through a neighborhood shopping district, he accepted flowers and an ornamental branch marking Tanahata, the annual star

festival, from some voungsters.

Before coming to Tokyo, Mr. Clinton grumbled to some of his aides about having to spend precious days engaging in what he said he feared would be a ceremony as divorced from reality as Kabuki. But after an exhausting first day, which started shortly after dawn thority of the conference host, and ended near midnight, he told an adviser he had liked what he had heard and thought that voters would think better of their leaders if they could hear what had been said in private.

Still, on a grey day marred by an intermittent drizzle, the president had to wait an hour and a half to say anything at the first formal session in the Hall of Birds and Flowers at the Akasaka Palace. He spoke last, after the leaders of Japan, Britain, France, Germany, It-aly and Canada. David Gergen, the presidential counselor, said Mr. Clinton would have liked more give and take rather than simply a round of entirely packaged declara-

The dinner session later was less restrained. It dealt, Mr. Gergen said, with such questions as Iraq, the role of the United Nations in handling world crises and the nawhich have long since outgrown the cozy informality that characterized the first one, held outside Paris in November 1975. Mr. Clinton, his aide said has "some ideas" about how to reduce the elephantine scale of the meetings.

Before coming to Tokyo, Mr. Clinton had got to know Mr. Miyazawa, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany. Prime Minister John Major of Britain and President François Mitterrand of France. All of the Europeans, huffeted by economic difficulties and



Mr. Clinton laughing Wednesday during a visit to Waseda University when a student's question was not about international issues, but about his wife, Hillary, and how he felt about her political role.

#### **Suharto Defends East Timor Takeover**

The Associated Press

human rights violations in East Timor and other East Timorese.

Indonesia annexed East Timor after intervening in a other problems, are highly unpopu-lat at home, according to opinion civil war there between pro-Indonesian and pro-inde-pendence factions. The United Nations still recognizes Portugal as the territory's administering power. overreaction by the troops.

JAKARTA - President Suharto said he told Presisaid: "Out of territorial interests? We had a vast dent Bill Clinton on Wednesday that it was out of territory. For the interest of the economy? We still respect for the human rights of East Timor's people have difficulties in improving our people's lives, and that Indonesia annexed the Portuguese colony in 1976. now have to be hurdened also by the integration of Under pressure from 43 of the 100 U.S. senators. East Timor. But we had to accept the integration Mr. Clinton met with Mr. Suharto in Tokyo to discuss because we respect the human rights of the majority of In November 1991, Indonesian soldiers opened fire

on a pro-independence demonstration in East Timor, An Indonesian government commission hlamed

## Text of Market-Opening Agreement in Tokyo

Following is the text of the report on the

day in Tokyo: t, As ministers responsible for the Uru-

guay Round negotiations for the United States, Canada, the European Communities and Japan, we believe we have within our reach a far-reaching and comprehensive market-opening package on goods and services which will help spur worldwide economic growth, increase employment and strengthen our fight against protectionism. We look toward to a prompt re-engagement of the multilateral negotiating process in Geneva to be concluded by the end of this

2. The realization of this objective will require a fair and equitable sharing of commitments by each of us. Our efforts must be matched by hinding market-opening mea-sures by other participants. Mutually agreed solutions will also need to be found to outstanding Draft Final Act issues. Of course. product areas. final agreement on a global and balanced package can only be concluded when every-

thing is agreed.
3. In respect of trade in industrial goods, our negotiations have focused on the liberalization of tariffs and nontariff measures and on market access binding commitments.

Subject to appropriate contributions by other major producers and exporters and satisfactory resolution of specific nontariff measure issues, we want to build upon exist-

draft schedules of concessions through a comprehensive and integrated approach, recognizing the desire of some participants to move further in various areas such as wood, paper and pulp, and scientific equip-

4. Specifically, we intend to huild on the following minimum elements to achieve an overall balanced package in the market access negotiations:

A. Tariff and nontariff measure elimination: In the context of a far reaching and halanced market access package, we have thus far identified a common list of product sectors for complete elimination of tariff and nontariff measures. We shall seek to add to this list as many sectors as possible.

B. Harmonization: We bave identified

chemical products for a harmonization of tariffs at low rates, including, in some cases, zero, and further negotiations may lead to the harmonization of tariffs in additional

C. For tariffs of 15 percent and above, we will negotiate the maximum achievable package of tariff reductions, recognizing the objective of reaching 50 percent reductions. subject to agreed exceptions and to other exporting counties' agreeing to provide effective market access through tariff reduc-

tions and appropriate nontariff disciplines.

D. Other tariff cuts: For products other than those subject to (A) to (C) above, we will negotiate tariff cuts hy an average of at

some cases, possibly beyond 50 percent,

5. We look forward to immediate re-ensagement of the multilateral negotiations to complete expeditiously the agricultural mar-ket access package, including processed products, as an essential component of the agriculture agreement and of a global and balanced Uruguay Round package.

6. We believe that achieving a substantial package of services trade liberalization commitments is an essential part of a global and balanced Uruguay Round outcome. It is also necessary to ensure that the new multilateral framework for services trade will be based on meaningful and concrete market access commitments.

We note the extensive list of existing offers covering a broad range of services sectors such as insurance, banking, securities, construction, distribution, tourism, software ue to work toward satisfactory solutions for and computer services, professional and all aspects of this sector, business services, including consulting inscribed in our respective draft schedules.

least one-third. We have also identified a number of sectors where tariffs could be reduced substantially beyond this level, in the basis of liberalization commitments. We will continue our efforts. We are looking to a greater level of commitment from other participants, including commitments which offer a real prospect of liberalization

B. In hasic telecommunications services we will pursue a multilateral liberalization of this sector within the framework of the draft agreeements with the participation of other countries including those with major telecommunications markets. These negotiations should go forward as soon as possible on the basis of a common detailed agenda we have developed. Questions of modalities to enable the negotiations to continue beyond the Uruguay Round should be resolved by the end of the Uruguay Round negotiations.

C. In maritime services, we will continue to work toward satisfactory solutions. D. In audicovisual services, we will contin-

E. As to the let neering, accounting and legal services. We ness persons, we look to substantial commithave looked to ways to further expand our ments, including on intracorporate transferrespective offers and to reduce limitations ees, in order to enhance the overall inscribed in our respective draft schedules. tiberalization of trade in services.

7. Subject to appropriate contributions by other participants, we want to build upon existing market access offers in order to successfully complete the services negotiation. Specifically:

8. In respect of government procurement, we are looking to open further competitive contract opportunities for our goods and services suppliers through an expansion of the GATT Procurement Code.

# A Long-Term Bet on Russia

U.S. Pushes for End to Cold War-Era Curbs

TOKYO — The United States months.
signaled on Wednesday that it was That ready to act quickly to remove mawith Russia and urged its Western allies to do the sar

"We believe that the relationship between Russia and the G-7 has crossed a threshold," a senior U.S. official said. That is dealing with a long-term strategic opportunity to back a winner rather than just trying to rescue a loser."

U.S. officials voiced hopes that Washington could permanently remove the restrictions on trade with Russia incorporated in the Jackson-Vanik amendment, which links and conventional weapons world-a country's trade advantages to its wide.

Compiled by Our Staff From Department of Jews, in a couple of

That would guarantee Russia most-favored nation status - a privilege in the U.S. market equalto that enjoyed by America's allies.
U.S. officials said the United States was also proposing that rich industrial nations do away with most of the restrictions on trade in high-technology goods with Russia under the Coordinating Committee

for Multilateral Export Controls,

or COCOM. U.S. officials said they wanted to transform COCOM into an organization that seeks to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical

would further reduce the number of products that corrently cannot be sold to Russia," a senior U.S.

Bornin -1.

official said. We think that COCOM. like other Cold War institutions, has to change with the times," the official said. "Russia should no longer be the target of COCOM. Russia hopefully in the future becomes part of a global effort to stem the proliferation of ballistic missiles, of hemical weapons, of conventional

Leaders of the Group of Sever industrial nations are likely to discuss the proposal when they meet here Friday with President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia. (Reuters, AFP)

#### DEAL: Summit Participants Agree to Cut Some Tariffs

trade in agricultural products. Economists argue that free trade allows each counry to produce what it makes best, allowing world output to rise. GATT estimates that success of the Uruguay Round, which aims to extend global trading rules to services, textiles, agriculture and intellectual property, could add \$200 billion to the world's yearly another category is set up for products in which income.

But elimination of tariffs and other protection can be painful for industries that are suddenly subject to

foreign competition.

France's leaders have called for protection against products from low-wage countries and have expressed doubts about the market access agreement. And while the United States supports the GATT process, the anti-dumping duties being levied on foreign steel and

the Clinton administration's pursuit of numerical tarissue standing in the way of a full GATT agreement - gets in trade with Japan are viewed by both Europe

and Japan as violations of free trade principles.

Wednesday's agreement would phase out tariffs and

pharmaceuticals, construction equipment, medical equipment, steel, beer and, subject to some exceptions, furniture, farm equipment and spirits.

Another casegory is set up for products in which tariffs are higher than 15 percent, a level that makes imports prohibitively expensive. These are U.S. imports of textiles, apparel, glass and ceramics. For these products, negotiations are to be held with the objective of preching 50 percent reductions in the highest tariffs. of reaching 50 percent reductions in the highest tariffs. Yet, another category is for products for which no agreement could be reached. These are electronics. wood, paper, nonferrous metals and scientific

#### TRADE: Doling Out Benefits to a Range of Industries

Continued from Page 1

nai to relaunch the complex trade negotiations in Geneva after nearly three years of languishing beyond the original December 1990 deadline. The goal, be said, should be aimed at "building up a multilaterally agreed package acceptable to all, and concluding the

That won't be easy. There are several explosive issues that could still torpedo a final agreement in the so-called Uruguay Round of trade talks. These include disputes over steel, entertainment, and anti-dumping rules, which allow nations to retaliate against products they claim are sold at unfairly low prices. But the new

deal should go a long way to help.

The market access pact — which would slash most remaining tariffs on an array of products from apparel to glass, construction equipment to pliarmaceuticals.

—is at the core of the long-stalled international trade talks. It is carefully designed to restore momentum to the final push toward an even broader new Uruguay Round agreement this year by enlisting the backing of industries that had just about given up any hope that what has become known as the "General Agreement to Talk and Talk" would ever achieve anything.

"No winners nor losers," proclaimed Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative. We all won.
Yet, among the winners some are more equal than
others. U.S. lumber companies, for example, had been seeking deeper tariff cuts to pry open further the market for wood products in Japan. U.S. and Japanese semiconductor makers had wanted Europe to grant easier access. American clothing makers and textile

companies will be asked to accept greater imports from developing countries than they had waited.

The French presidential spokesman, Jean Musitelli, deadline imposed by leading GATT member nations. played down the agreement as "mainly about working method," but went on to say it included "some positive and interesting elements." The trade and industry bussador to GATT. "There is a long way to go."

minister, Gerard Longuet, reiterating French opposi-tion to the previous deal between Brussels and Wash-ington to reduce grain export subsidies, welcomed the latest package as a "procedural" step in the right direction by broadening the negotiations beyond agri-

culture to other areas.

The question remaining is whether the politically sensitive concessions that were needed to forge this breakthrough deal will allow much room for further compromise: Congress, for example, is reluctant to drop U.S. trade weapons allowing the White House to take unilateral action against countries it deems guilty of selling goods below cost unless. Washington receives guarantees against endless delays in the talks.

"Will enough industries think they are getting what they want out of the market access deal to be willing to support watering down U.S. unfair trade laws? asks Clyde Prestowitz, president of the Economic Strategy Institute in Washington. "I doubt it."

The European Community, meanwhile, remains op-posed to allowing Hollywood greater access to Euronean relevision networks and movie theaters.

The deal reached in Tokyo "gives a hig boost to the trade talks and should accelerate the pace of negotia-tions," said Jeffrey Schott, a trade analyst at the Institute for International Economics in Washington.

"But it also sets up some difficult confrontations."
In Tokyo, an EC official at the talks attributed the breakthrough to last-minute concessions from Japan, which agreed to eliminate its tariffs on brown spirits like whiskey and brandy, and the United States, which committed itself to reducing tariffs on most categories of textiles by 50 percent.

"The reaction from all four sides here is that they

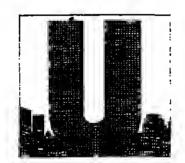
Nor was everybody involved as enthusiastic as Mr. gor a lot more than they thought," said this official, Kantor about the four-way pact. France, which had who spoke on condition of anonymity. "The potential

insisted that no market access deat was possioned to impose long as the United States is threatening to impose punitive tariffs on steel imports from Europe and the GATT nations will review the Tokyo accord next elsewhere, offered an artfully ambiguous response to Monday, cautioned that there were still no guarantees that those broader talks would succeed by the Dec. 15

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## THE TOKYO SUMMIT / DIMINISHING HOPES

## G-7 Ministers Take Softer Bosnia Stand

the Group of Seven industrialized nations agreed Wednesday that the Serbs and Croats in Bosma-Herzegovina should be barred from imposing settlement terms on the be-sieged Muslims.

But in an indication of the increasing futility of efforts to end the Balkans war, the ministers backed down from their threats of a year ago that they were ready to use military force if necessary.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said that the G-7 leaders had dropped any references to possible military action against Bosnia's Serbs from their closing political statement at the summit

Based on Mr. Christopher's de-scription, the communique will sig-nal a diminishing commitment by the United States and its allies to assist Bosnia's Muslims in their fight against Croats and Serbs in a way that could affect the outcome

of the civil war.

Mr. Christopher said at a news conference that the political statement, to be issued by the Group of Seven heads of state on Thursday, reflected the dramatically changed situation in Bosnia since last year. A Japanese Foreign Ministry of-ficial, Katsuya Suzuki, said there

was frustration that the world community could not find a way to end "The discussion just went round and round in circles despite sub-stantial time spent on the topic," he

A senior U.S. official hinted late Wednesday at possible changes in the wording on Bosnia, but a presidential adviser, David Gergen, seemed to play down the possibility of significant modifications.

In the communique after their 1992 snmmit, the G-7 leaders talked tough on Bosnia, whose Muslims were seen as the victims of aggression by Serbs, who have grabbed the largest share of Bosni-an territory and are now discussing

partition with Croats. "We firmly warn the parties concerned, including irregular forces, unt to take any action that would endanger the lives of those engaged in the relief operation," the 1992

TOKYO — Foreign ministers of the Group of Seven industrialized lations agreed Wednesday that the serbs and Croats in Bosnia-Herze-training should be because from in-"Should these efforts fail due to other measures, not excluding military means, to achieve its humanitarian objectives."

Mr. Christopher, asked at his news conference if this year's com-munique would also refer to military action, said: "I believe there's no discussion of that today among the foreign ministers."

The policy now endorsed by the United States and its allies rejects even the minimal military strategy promoted by President Bil Clinton - lifting the UN arms embargo that has hurt the Muslims and us-

ing air strikes to protect Muslims. Mr. Christopher said the ministers' discussion on Bosnia "focused on the need for additional humanitarian relief in that country and talked about the importance of containment of that conflict."

He said they would urge the Ser-bian president, Slobodan Milosevic, to halt his efforts to try to force international monitors to leave the Serbian province of Kosovo. The monitors aim to discourage Serbia from moving against the Kosovo ethnic Albanians.

U.S. officials stressed privately that a Washington threat to use force against Serbs if they tried to expand the war to Kosovo remained valid.

"We emphasized that with re-spect to the discussions in Geneva the Serbs and Croats should not be able to dictate the terms on which agreements are reached," Mr. ristopher said.

Responding to a remark that the Serbs and Croats had the leverage to dictate a settlement, he said; "I think they do not have the ultimate amount of leverage because you'll find that the foreign ministers were in agreement on maintaining sanctions against Serbia on a more or less indefinite basis."

Mr. Christopher said the seven leaders — from Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States, — would call in the communique for the first time for an end to the Arab boycott against companies doing husiness (Reuters, APL

## Plenty of Bromides In an Economic Rx

TOKYO - President Bill Clinton and the other leaders at the Tokyo summit meeting stressed on Wednesday the need to hoost growth and tackle structural issues that have left 23 million people unemployed in their nations.

But the economic declaration they will adopt on Friday is long on bromides and short on specifics that could help, according to a draft of the document that was leaked to the media on Wednesday.

"We are concerned about insufficient growth and inadequate job creation in our economies," the document states.

But it makes no mention of the 3 percent growth target for the Group of Seven nations that the U.S. government had originally wanted. Nor does it commit Tokyo to take any additional measures to stimulate its economy, even though other G-7 leaders see Japan as the

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

on Wednesday for further cuts in

European interest rates, while Ja-

pan backed away from pressure to do more to stimulate the world

On the first day of the G-7s annual summit meeting, Chancel-lor Helmut Kohl of Germany was

quoted as saying that Bonn would do all it could to allow rates to fall

more, although nobody could ignore the fact that scope for action was "very limited."

His comments came as other members among the Group of Seven — the United States, Japan,

France Britain, Italy and Canada - urged a reduction. "European rates are still high in real terms,"

the U.S. Treasury secretary, Lloyd

Prime Minister John Major of

Britain said he welcomed the resumption of the trend toward lower rates in Germany, but he added that "the need for further cuts in

interest rates remains in continen-

Piero Barucci, the Italian Trea-

sury minister, also called for fur-

ther rate cuts, as did Anne Lauver-

geon, the chief representative of President François Mitterrand of

suggest that interest rate cuts will

continue in coming months," Miss Lauvergeon said, speaking to reporters at the end of the first day of

"The conditions that would allow us to hope for further rate cuts seem to be present," she said. The German finance minister Theo Waigel, told reporters that his

France at the summit meeting. "The discussions we have had

the three-day meeting.

Bentsen, said.

tal Europe.

TOKYO - Germany resisted calls from other members of the Group of Seven industrial nations

only member rich enough to take additional steps to expand growth. grow just 1.0 perceat in 1993. And Tokyo's trade surplus is likely to hit

record in excess of \$140 billion this year, economists say. The declaration, as expected, goes little beyond encouraging each country to continue present poli-

cies aimed at promoting growth. Japan, the document says.
 will, as necessary, implement fiscal and monetary measures to ensure strong domestic demand-led growth, keeping in mind the need for medium-term fiscal prudence."

Translation: no change. • The United States, the document says, will continue to work toward reducing its budget deficit, boosting savings and investment and lowering interest rates.

Japanese counterpart, Yoshiro Hayashi, did not exert pressure on

Germany to lower its rates during

Mr. Bentsen, meanwhile, called

on Japan to take additional mea-

sures to stimulate its economy. "Ja-

pan has made a start hnt they need

to do much more," he said.

Japan has announced some 24

trillion yen (\$223 billion) in stimu-

latory measures since last August.
"Most of the leaders said they

expected Japan to play a more important role to support the global economy," said Yohei Kono, Ja-pan's chief cabinet secretary, brief-

Germany Resists on Rate Cuts



Prime Minister Kim Campbell of Canada meeting Wednesday with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, the host of the Tokyo talks.

## Standoff on Japan Surplus Won't Relent

By James Sterngold

New York Times Service TOKYO - Even as the leaders of the Group of Seven countries announced a hreakthrough Wednesday in discussions on liberalizing the world trading system. Japan and the United States continued their war of words over how to reduce Japan's trade surpluses.

Referring to what has turned into a parallel set of talks at the seven-nation summit meeting here, U.S. officials said Wednesday that they had already abandoned the talks with Japan once and had returned with some reluctance only after an impassioned personal ap-peal in a letter from Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to President Bill Clinton. Nonetheless, they said, progress has been modest at best.

A senior administration official said that Mr. Miyazawa's letter contained a plea to give the talks another try and hinted at a some possible compromise from the Japanese side. A number of administration officials opposed going back to the talks, he said, but Mr. Clinton prevailed on them to re-

Japan's trade surplus is expected to exceed \$160 billion this year overall. Japanese officials have countered that the American proposal to bring the figure down with quotas and market-share targets threatens the principle of free trade. The Organization for Economic

That is why Japan has insisted it Cooperation and Development ex-pects the Japanese economy to using such targets and has sought to enlist world opinion on its side. A Japanese official said his

country was willing to use some measures of progress in opening Japan's markets, but only ones that tracked progress after the fact, rather than setting targets for the future, life said all that separated the two sides was a sentence in the agreement, sought by Japan, that said the United States would not seek to transform these measures into rigid goals that had to be met under pain of sanctions or penal-

"We are surprised and confused and very much concerned that the Americans won't include that sentence," the official said. "It should wings and investment be universally accepted that no target for the future can be allowed in a market economy."

ing reporters on the outcome of Wednesday's talks.

Mr. Kono said most of the lead-

ers also noted that "given its sur-pluses. Japan has relative fiscal

scope to support the world econo-

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa

replied that his country's efforts to

bolster its economy "should lead to

a reduction in the surplus." Japan

posted a record trade surplus of \$111 billion in the fiscal year that

ended March 31 and also has sur-

pluses in its current account with most G-7 nations.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

He added: "There is a good their products, the degree to which

The American officials said they products are designed into Japa-have sought to include flexible tests nese-made finished goods.

The bitterness of the exchanges to measure whether Japanese mar-kets are open, to avoid the charge they were trying to manage the flow that the stakes are enormous be-

said, they would consider such that the negotiations appear to remeasures as how many Japanese flect a fundamental mistrust be-manufacturers were including tween the two countries.

American parts in the designs of Adding to the strains is the fact

chance we can agree on 90 percent. American products have been of the framework, but the next 10 picked up by Japanese wholesalers, percent is the most difficult part." or the degree to which American

cause the flow of goods between For instance, the officials have the two countries is so large, and

that the United States intends the trade talks to continue for years as Washington looks for ways to force Tokyo to open its markets wider and to agree to ways to measure the

Senior U.S. officials said in an interview Wednesday that the United States had already walked away from the talks once and was prepared to do so again, even if it meant that Mr. Clinton would return home next week without having achieved one of his major ob-

Putting the Squeeze on a Grumpy Chancellor

A three-minute wait for an appointment with his host turned Chancellor Helmin Kohl of Germany into a grumpy and impatient guest. "Why do we have to wait?" Mr. Kohl growled at his sides when he heard that Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa was not ready to meet him for their meeting. "Where is he anyway?"

Asked to take a seat, Mr. Kohl eased his bulky frame into a chair objective meeting.

obviously made for the slimmer Japanese and suiked until Mr. Miyazawa appeared about three minutes late. "He was probably more annoyed at having to squeeze into that chair than to want for Miyazawa," a German official remarked. (Remers, AP)

#### Clinton Speaks With Siain Student's Family

President Bill Clinton on Wednesday expressed his condolences to the parents of a Japanese exchange student who was shot and killed in the United States last year when he knocked on the wrong door while looking for a Halloween party. In a 10-minute telephone conversation with the parents of Yoshihiro Hattori, Mr. Clinton vowed to work for stronger gun control laws.

"I will do my best to see that out of this tragedy comes a safer United States and a stronger relationship between our two countries," he said, Mrs. Hattori said after the call that she "felt the

bonesty of his character. The youth was shot to death Oct. 17 in Baton Rouge. Louisiana Rodney Peairs, who was acquitted of manslaughter charges in May. said Mr. Hattori had ignored warnings to "Freeze." (AP)

#### Hiliary's Hairdresser: \$17, Plus Plane Fare

Amid the weighty pronouncements of world leaders and the pageantry of a summit opening, the White House has made an important amouncement: Hillary Rodham Clinton brought her

own hairdresser — and be only charges \$17.

That's a whole lnt less than the \$275 she paid for a do from New York's Frederic Fekkai in late May. It's also much less than the \$200 charged by the elite Beverly Hills stylist Cristophe, whose trimming of the presidential locks May 18 at Los Angeles airport — tying up two runways for an hour — fluffed into a public-relations disaster. Sylvain Melloul, the hairdresser, owns Visage Express, a chain of

fashionable discount salons in Washington that charge a standard fee of \$17. And taxpayers can relax: His expenses are being paid by

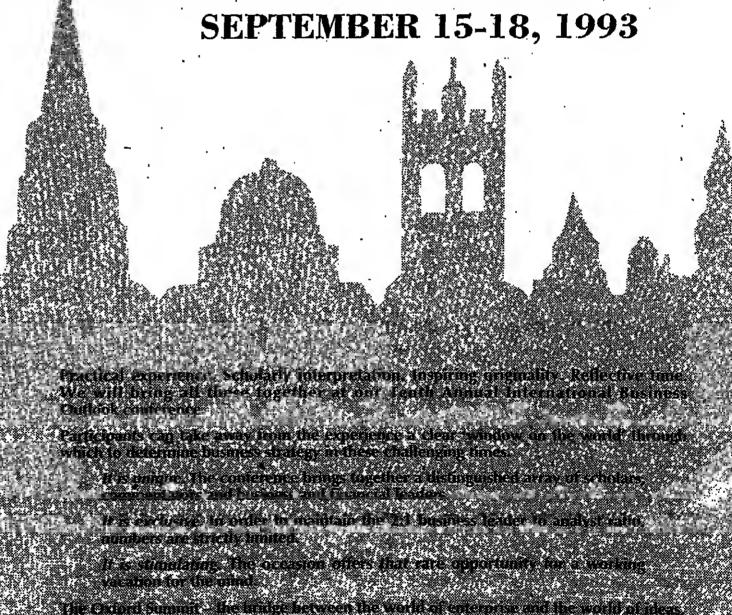
#### Not Everyone's Impressed by the Goings-On

Nearly 40,000 police have been deployed throughout the city for security. On the airport monorail, officials appealed to commuters to be patient and cooperate with spot searches and security checks. Two Japanese businessmen surveyed the scene at a subway station near the meeting site. Finally, one of them turned to his companion and muttered: "The summit, what a musance."

(AP)

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## They're Looking for Jobs

rates down. Now they are not so sure, and among the industrial democracies their uncertainty is feeding the unpopularity that has overtaken the political leadership in most of them. Just before he left for this week's economic meetings in Tokyo, President Bill Clinton announced that he would convene an international meeting to examine this "most troubling problem of this new era," high unemployment that persists even in times of prosperity and growth. In the United States the unemployment rate is stuck at 7 percent of the labor force although, as Mr. Clinton observed, the country is now two years into its recovery from the last recession. The Canadian rate was 11.4 percent in April. The average among the West European countries is 11 percent and rising. The level of concern

among politicians there is approaching panic.

The four big European countries represented in Tokyo have just been through the European Community's quarrelsome meeting, mainly on unemployment, in Copenba-gen. There the British tactlessly pressed the question whether Europe's social taxes on labor are not too high and its unemployment benefits too generous. The answer is yes, but the rest of Europe is reluctant even to discuss

Governments used to think that they knew the subject in public. Of the seven countries how to create jobs and get the unemployment at the Tokyo conference, only Japan has n rate, at 2.5 percent, in the comfortable range.

Europeans gloomily point out that from 1970 to 1990 the Community generated only 9 million new jobs compared with 29 million in the United States, an economy with a similar population. But Americans can take only modest comfort, since, conversely, productivity rose much more slowly in America than in Europe. Politicians know that only rising productivity can lift standards of living, and they lear that they are being forced into a choice between high incomes and high employment.

That choice has always confronted governments in times of low growth and economic stagnation. There has been a lot of hard thinking about solutions, and most of it comes wn to two basic prescriptions: lower public deficits, which will mean lower interest rates, and better schools. (Perhaps it is not a coincidence that Japan, which does well on both counts, also has by far the lowest unemployment of the rich democracies.) But while those remedies are undoubtedly effective, it is slow work to put them in place. Reforms begun now will pay off mainly after the turn of the century. For the anxious politicians gathered in Tokyo, that is not nearly soon enough.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

### An End to Nuclear Testing

For nearly half a century, test explosions in the Nevada desert were a reverberating re-minder of Cold War insecurity. Now the big-gest worry is nuclear proliferation, not the Soviet threat. That is why President Bill Clinton has quietly decided to extend the moratorium on tests of nuclear arms for at least 15 months. To persuade nuclear have-nots to stay out of the bomb-making business, it makes more sense to halt testing and try to get others to do likewise than to conduct more

demonstrations of America's deterrent power. Not that nuclear wannabes will necessarily follow America's lead. Nor will an end to all testing assure an end to bomb-making; states like Pakisian have developed nuclear devices without testing them first. But calling a halt to U.S. nuclear testing makes it easier for leaders in Russia and France to extend the moratoriums that they are now observing and improve the atmosphere for prompt negotiation of a treaty to ban all tests.

That test ban in turn should shore up international support for the 1968 Nonproliferation Treaty, linchpin of efforts to stop the spread of nuclear arms, when it comes up for review in 1995. It will also bolster the backing for tighter controls on exports used to bomb-making.

President Clinton has taken three helpful steps. He has extended the congressionally mandated moratorium on U.S. tests that was due to expire last week. He has declared that the United States will not test unless another nation does so first. And he wants to negotiate

a total ban on testing. But the president also wants America's nuclear labs to be prepared for a prompt resumption of warhead safety and reliability tests. This could cost millions of dollars and does not make much sense, since, in Mr. Clinton's own words, "After a thorough review, my administration has determined that the nuclear weapons in the United States' arsenal are safe and reliable."

Moreover, preparations for testing can take on a life of their own. Thirry years after the Limited Test Ban Treaty put an end to above-ground tests, the United States still spends \$20 million a year on Safeguard C, a program

to keep test sites ready.

American security no longer tests on that sort of eternal nuclear vigilance. Mr. Clinton's moratorium may make America safer than all the tests and preparations for tests that the nuclear labs can dream up.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

#### Other Comment

#### The Ugly Faces of Tribalism

As the new tribalism develops in Europe, it is necessary to move away from the euphemisms and platitudes that have gathered predictably around it and see it for what it is. That is difficult, for this is the world of designer tribalism. The known variety is uncouth. uncivilized, shamefully transparent. From warring tribes in Africa to hooded Klan members in the United States, from fanatics in the Indian subcontinent to mass murderers to Bosnia, from jeering skinheads in Germany to the desecrators of Jewish graves in France. one face of tribalism is well-known.

There is another face, however. The new tribalists wear three-piece suits and speak in subdued tones. They do not — or they say they do not — condone racially motivated morders and attacks, but they do not quite resist them either.

At the least, they are never to be found in the company of those marching against racism, against discrimination, against the fact that a person should be threatened because of the color of his skin or the tenets of his faith. The designer tribalists may find many reasons to explain racism; they find so many sometimes that they almost explain it away. Designer tribalism is understated. That is what makes it so dangerous.

Thus, in Germany, as Nazi hordes kill Turkish immigrants with impunity, the ambivalent response of some in government has a chilling feel. In France, the electoral successes of the anti-immigrant far right are imbuing racist politicians with what they crave most — acceptability. In Britain, a member of Parliament of the ruling party attempts a replay of Enoch Powell's infa-

mous "rivers of blood" speech. Tribalism lurks beneath the surface of societies whose standards of living and generally long exposure to democratic practices would have suggested a certain immunity to the reassertions of the baser parts of human nature. Since these societies are by no means at the fringe of global destiny, the new tribalism

is something to be taken very seriously.

The usual caveats are in order. Whether in Germany, France, Britain or else in Western Europe, only a minority support the fascists and fewer still belong to fascist groups. Indeed. President Richard von Weizsacker's heartfelt denunciation of the Nazi attacks symbolized the distaste that Germany's finest minds have for attempts to score political

points by playing dangerous cards. As always, there are economic and social causes for outbursts of racist violence which provide an essential perspective for understanding and resolving the problem. And not all minorities make things easy for themselves when, as in Britain, a community throws up a leader who sets up a religious parliament independent of the real parliament.

All that said, the danger remains. When official responses to fascist violence exhibit an alarming tepidity; when the violence is seen as basically a law-and-order problem and not an act of terrorism, which is what it is: when denizens of the racist fringe begin to move into the political mainstream; when those from the mainstream itself appear to condone the madness on the fringe - when all this happens, the signs are very ominous indeed. - The Straits Times (Singapore).

#### Vietnam Must Do More

Vietnam still haunts the American soul. To help put the experience firmly behind us, the Clinton administration is initiating a policy change on Vietnam. It is not likely to be a popular move, but one made with the calculated goal of expediting Hanoi's cooperation

on those soldiers still missing in action.

Mr. Clinton is building on Bush administration plans for normalizing relations. A major component of the Bush plan was linking progress on MIAs with a step-by-step relaxation of U.S. sanctions. It has been a slow and painful progress.

To acknowledge Hanoi's somewhat improved cooperation and to encourage more, the Clinton administration is no longer opposing loans to Viennam. That clears the way for a French- and Japanese-led plan through the International Monetary Fund to refinance \$140 million in Vietnamese deht. That would make Hanoi eligible for new loans from other

international lenders. Detractors complain that the Clinton action will eliminate any leverage the United States has left over Vietnam and is motivated by crass commercial interests. The Communists have operated with a disingenuousness on the POW-MIA issue that has generated U.S. mistrust and criticism. For nearly two decades, Hanoi has withheld information. Then suddenly last October it opened its MIA archive.

Hanoi's past deceit has been deplorable. To gain trade and respect, it must do more.

- Los Angeles Times.



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## The Group of Seven Needs the Developing World

By Geoffrey Bell

N EW YORK — It is a wild opti-mist who believes that this week's Group of Seven summi in Tokyo will make much of a difference to the dismal outlook for the econo-mies of the industrial world. Officials are forecasting a pickup in growth in 1994, but the overwheiming likeli-bood is that they will be proved wrong once again and that next year will be the fourth in a row with G-7

growth of less then 2 percent.

The hope is that Germany and Japan will recover sharply, but it is hard

Looking at trade issues as though they were mainly a matter for the

industrial countries runs the risk of missing the bigger picture.

to find any particularly convincing reason why 1994 should be very different from the recent past. Governments across the board, except in Japan, are raising taxes and cutting expendi-tures, and that is hardly designed to stimulate growth. Rather, the hopes for reviving the industrial world are with the central bankers who are supposed to be lowering interest rates. and they are not present to Tokyo. Just as significant is the absence of

TEW YORK - High on the agenda of the

question of how much assistance the United

States and the rest of the West can realistically

provide to Russia. Some money can be made

available for the transition to the market econo-

my that is now under way, but no one has a clear

idea of how likely repayment is on any particular credit or transaction. A key Clinton administra-

tion objective ought to be to ensure that credits

Private-sector solutions are emerging that may

limit the extent to which governments need to

underwrite the reform process and that make

repayment much more likely. If these solutions

work, the final cost to the taxpayer will be relative-

ly small, and the benefits in new markets and new

profits very significant. A transaction completed in Ukraine in April may point the way. Freighters arrived at Odessa carrying \$70 mil-

lion in exports of U.S. agricultural equipment and supplies — yield seed, chemicals, sprayers and combine harvesters. A few weeks later, 100

American farmers arrived in Ukraine to drive the

sprayers on 1,000 state farms. With the right mix

of American products and farming techniques, the corn crop in the former Soviet Union's bread-

At the end of the harvest, the private sector

basker can be doubled or tripled.

do not degenerate into outright gifts.

representatives from the developing world — which today is the most dynamic part of the global economy. The G-7 leaders, along with their sherpas and advisers, find it all too compared with a little over half for the OECD countries. These numbers may somewhat overstate the importance of the developing countries, but there is no dispute about the fact that easy to resist adding the summit's

there is no dispute about the fact that they are growing at a rate between two and three times that of their industrial counterparts.

This is making the developing world, and especially countries in Asia and Latin America, into a minilocomotive for the world economy. costs to the list of programs to be axed under their budget exercises. A few days away from domestic politics in the glow in international publicity is too much to give up, and the whole mini-industry surrounding the preparation of the meetings is too self-For example, two-thirds of the in-crease in U.S. exports in recent years. has gone to these countries. With fast-growing economies and rising employment in much of the region, serving to plan its own demise.

So, if summits must contioue, what needs to be done is to broaden the Group of Seven and bring in new blood from the developing world.

The idea of an exclusive industrial consumers feel freer to spend, as wit-nessed by the heavy demand for gold in China and Southeast Asia. At a

club which determines the direction

oping world accounts for more than one-third of the world economy,

of the world economy is less and less time when the developed world is relevant because the world economy facing high unemployment and largedoes not work that way anymore, or at least to anything like the extent it did only a few years ago. Amazing as it might seem, the in-crease in the dollar output of South ly stagnant economies with very nervous consumers, the opposite is hap-pening to the South and to the East. There is every reason to suppose that this strong growth performance will continue even if China slows down to deal with high inflationary America, Asia and the rest of the developing world was bigger in 1992 than that of North America, the Eupressures and if countries in Latin

ropean Community and Japan put to-gether. This year the increase will be America do not grow quite so fast as in the last year or two. It is not well in excess of that of the industrial surprising that international bankers have jumped onto this new wave. world, and the same looks almost certain to happen in 1994 and 1995. The IMF calculates that the devel-Billions of dollars of capital are being funneled ioto the markets of

rates two and three points above those of U.S. government paper. The demand for high-quality equities is very strong, as shown by last week's blockbuster issue for the Argentine oil company YPF. Direct investments from companies wanting to be part of a rapidly growing economy are rising and all of this adds to the growing economic importance of the developing world

developing world.

Looking at trade issues in Tokyo as though they were mainly a matter for the industrial countries runs the risk. of seriously missing the bigger pic-ture. Certainly, one way for Japan, the European Community and North America to kick-start their economies is to create a trading environment in

which they can export still more to the developing world.

A global dismanding of trade bar-ners is not just "good" in some phil-anthropic sense, it is to the distinct disease of exponential amounts in advantage of encouraging growth in the Group of Seven.

But developing countries are not in Tokyo to make their own case. Eyen if it might be difficult to organize an enlarged summit, why not have future meetings to Mexico, in Bangkok, in New Delhi and eventually in Beijing?

The writer is an investment banker in New York and executive secretary of the Group of 30, which brings together international bankers and academics. "He contributed this comment to the the developing world. Investors are "He contributed this comment buying fixed-interest dollar paper at International Herald Tribune.

## Help Get The Facts To Serbs

By Slobodan Pavlovic

WASHINGTON — One can hardly recognize Sertia to-day. War in the neighborhood At. home, destroyed economy, tryperinflation, misery, starvation, rising crime, despair. Abroad, economic, diplomatic, cultural and moral isolation. War refugees flocking from Bosnia and Croaua into Serbia. And as many Serbs on the other side

Items the war and Serbia.

These are all the results of policies of a regime against which the Serbian democratic opposition remains helpless, without the strength or the

heipless, without the strength of the possibility to break, for openers, the information monopoly that is the basic ingredient of President Stobodan Milosevic's power.

The "other Scrbia," confronted with media blockage and economic hardship, has an increasingly difficult time to inform and thereby help itself. Can the world community do itself. Can the world community do nothing about this censorship?

The United Nations embargo and The United Nations embargo and Mr. Milosevic's propaganda conspire to isolate the Serbs from the world community. A siege mentality is now prevailing in Belgrade. After the years of brainwashing by official television, even the most civilized people start believing the propagant about the most civilized people start believing the propagant

people start believing the propaganda about "an international conspiracy against Serbia."

Federico Mayor, director-general of Unesco, rightly asked the UN Security Council to consider relaxing its embargo on Yugosalvia to allow entry of publishing materials and international newspapers.

"The independence of newspapers in Serbia and Croatia is very important", Mr. Mayor told Renters, warning that blocking supplies of newsprint and the import of foreign publications aided the aggressors in the war by helping to stille dissident voices. "Allowing the independent press to survive will facilitate the free flow of informacilitate the free flow of informa-

tion," he said.

He has a point. Serbs are not properly and fully informed about what is happening in their own country, in Bosnia or to the world happend. They live under an available of the world.

beyond. They live under an avalanche of propaganda. But they are dying for facts.

The United States, as a country with expertise in telecommunications and as the preeminent model for the world's struggling democracies, should lead are international effort to bridge the information appearance of the preeminent in the state of the preeminent in the pree effort to bridge the information gap in Serbia and other successor states

of the former Yugoslavia.

A request has been pending since last year for Radio Free Europe broadcasting to this part of the Balkans; the annual budget would be less than \$2 million. But the Clinton administration so far sticks to its budget reduction and turns a deaf ear to this initiative, which is supported from many parts of the world, including the democratic op-position in Serbia.

There are other examples of Wash ington's reluctance to do the right thing at the right time. Borba, the leading independent daily newspaper in rump Yugosalvia, has tried unsuccessfully for months to get the permission of the Treasury Department to publish a U.S. edition of the paper. There are more than half a million information-hungry Serbian-Americans. A privately owned U.S. Borba, with independent and objective information, analyses and commentar ies, could serve this segment of readers, who are otherwise subjected to the one-sided manipulation of infor-

mation by the Belgrade anthorities.

Thanks to the daily six-bour satellite program of Serbian television broadcast in the United States, the majority of Serbian-Americans are today stronger Milosevie supporters than the people in their native country, who have access to some indeby, who have access to some independent media. Why doesn't the Treasury Department permit freedom of speech for U.S. Borba?

Serbian democrats — America's allies in Serbia — are desperate for the legitimate and they need to be been desperate for the legitimate and they need to be

heard at home and abroad. But the West, which was always receptive to anti-Communist dissidents, does not seem to know what to do and how to support the resistance of the anti-nationalist dissidents.

One suggestion is to establish, through a United Nations resolution. a: "safe haven" for an independent elevision station, maybe from Sarajevo. It would be a small step for the international community but a large step for the deprived South Slavs.

The writer is Washington corre-

## The World Needs a Policy for Orderly Migration

By James N. Purcell

GENEVA — Many Western na-tions feel besieged by migrants knocking on their doors and landing illegally on their sbores. Unprecedent-ed numbers of asylum seekers are clogging the political machinery that was intended to belp them. And migrant workers who were welcomed in an era of economic prosperity are now ostracized in their adopted countries France and Germany have enacted

United States is considering tougher enforcement at the border. But the flow of migrants cannot be turned off and on at will. Isn't it time

huge number of people to seek asy-lum? [sm't it time for a policy that addresses causes, rather than adopting measures that react to effects?

sist of these points: has to target migration-producing countries. The goal is to increase job and wealth creation, fostering development. True commitment is required to achieve this goal. In addition, there must be clearer recognition of the links between internal and international migratory trends, and better early warning systems. The migration variable must be incorporated into develop-

supplier, a Middle West seed and chemicals producer, expects to receive \$70 million worth of grain that can be exported to the other republics. This project borrows a page from the McDonald's strategy io Russia, where that company manages every facet of the operation from grow-

Look at Ways to Make Aid to Russia Pay for Itself

By Steven Halliwell

ing the lettruce to serving the cheeseburger.

Such so-called vertical integration commits a
U.S. company, at all stages, to the success of a
project — a much more realistic approach than ling machinery or seed to an ex-Soviet buyer and hoping for the best.

The injection of American management in rojects like the one io Ukraine should create enough exports to pay back the loans and estab-The key to making the Ukraine project work is

the U.S. Eximbank, which insured payment for the equipment and supplies by its Ukrainian counterpart, the State Export-Import Bank, If American involvement results in the expected excess yield, the Ukraimans can use grain to pay for the imported goods.

This layer of involvement — the commitment

to belp manage the use of imported equipment and bring it to a successful level of operation -

percentage of the credits granted are repaid. It means that buyers, sellers, commercial banks and the respective governments are locked together in a program that all have an incentive to make work: Hundreds of projects are waiting to be started across the former Soviet Union. Until the economies of the new countries become more stable. commercial banks will not be able to manage all the risk involved in financing tovestments.

can make a crucial difference in how effective the

U.S. government export credits and risk insurance provide the foundation for well-conceived projects. The engine for potential success is private enterprise, whose can do attitude can frequently cut through more layers of inertia and red tape in a week than the best-intentioned

government program can in a year.

Of course, some projects will fail through nnscrupulous parties, nationalist intransigence or bureaucratic implacability. But the future of Russia and the other former Soviet republics will be decided in the provinces, where thousands of enterprises are desperate for that first injection of foreign capital and know how.

The writer is director of corporate finance for Central and Eastern Europe at Chibank. He con-tributed this comment to The New York Times.

restrictive immigration laws, and the to focus on the reasons pushing the

The opportune moment is at the Group of Seven summit meeting in Tokyo. The leaders can forge a solution if they only take up the challenge.

A blueprint for action could con-

• international development aid

ment aid and demographic planning. Programs should be designed to disseminate credible information to potential migrants about opportunities, including legal requirements. The goal is not necessarily to dissuade

The writer is director-general of the International Organization for Migration, an intergovernmental agency. would-be emigrants, but to provide uneven distribution of income and

the basis for informed decision Governmental migration structures need to be strengthened in sending and receiving countries. This would entail international informa-

tion-sharing and cooperation. Migration policies have to be revised to better match external pressures and domestic needs. Humanitarian settlement categories must be maintained, but labor-based migration also needs to be addressed. Return migration and temporary migration linked to training, ideally designed as part of overall development strateg es, need to be seriously

considered in this context. Programs to support the return of migrants to their home countries need to be expanded. These should focus on ways to ensure smoother reintegration, such as by financing

of small-scale enterprises. Migration is clearly a global issue. It requires a coherent strategy, not a patchwork of hastily conceived policies. The migration systems we have today, developed in the aftermath of World War II, need to be rethought. Serious consideration is needed of the relationship between national migration policies and overall domestic and international aid, trade and growth policies.

The industrialized nations have been responding to migration pres-sures resulting from war, economic dislocation, population growth and

opportunity. Expensive systems have en set up to support and deal with compelled migrants while solutions, usually temporary, are sought. But the donor community has been

unable to deal with the problems of

the developing world, which gener-ates most of the compelled migrants. An orderly migration system should aim to bring a sense of planuing to that migration which nations or circumstances decide. It would see the interactions between economic, developmental, demographic and human rights policies on the one hand and possible immigration con-sequences on the other. And it could offer increased predictability, giving

lutions when they are required. An orderly migration system-would also help clarify who does not qualify for immigration.

nations greater capacity to offer

emergency and/or humanitarian so-

in the short term. greater efforts will be required of the industrialized nations to assist the dignified return of foreigners who do not qualify for permanent immigration, in particular unsuccessful asylum seekers.

One crucial point should not be overlooked. Nations need migration policies that they can live with, that can be amended to reflect the needs and capacities of the time. But each country needs to know where it is headed, how it will justify its difficult choices, how it will coordinate its actions with those of its international partners. Even today many industrialized countries have no formal, recognized migration policies.

The absence of an aniculated policy

leaves migration to chance. Not to have a clear migration policy can send out false messages of hope to some and create unnecessary fears for others. The meeting in Tokyo would be a good place to begin to fill these gaps.

International Herald Tribune.

spondent of the Belgrade newspaper Borba. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

#### IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: A Royal Tragedy

BRUSSELS — A young Polish lady committed suicide and has been buried secretly after an unfortunate love affair with an exiled French Prince. Mile. Wanda de Kaszyc, 27, who belonged to a noble family, resided at 345 avenue Louise. Prince Victor Napolicon frequently passed the house and Mile. Wands fell deeply in love and wrote several letters to him. As the Prince did not answer, Mile. de Kaszyc shot herself through the heart. It is rumored the deceased left letters compromising for Prince Napoleon, but he denies this.

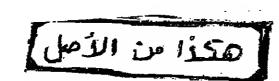
1918: David and Goliath

MOSCOW - The Information Bureau publishes M. Kerensky's reaction to the assassination July 5 of Count Mirbach, the Prussian envoy: It is the beginning of a new phase in the struggle of Russia against Germany. Germany will exact payment for-this act by new demands, which will

put an end to the toleration by Germany of the Bolsheviks' power in Mos-cow. Germany will make use of this event as Austria-Hungary made use of the Sarajevo murder. Russia is engag-ing in a David and Goliath struggle.

1943: Big German Push LONDON - From our New York edition: The Germans have lost

30,000 men in three days and have thrown 15 tank divisions and 15 infantry divisions into attacks on Kursk from two directions, a breadcast of the Soviet Information Bureau said today [July 8]. The Nazi thrusts were from the area south of Orei and from the area of Belgorod northward in the direction of Kursk Massed German tanks, being used in numbers never before employed in this. war, and Nazi shock troops captured several villages in the Belgorod sector. It appears that Germany has thrown about 500,000 men, including the bulk of Naza tank divisions, into an attempt to crack through the Russian lines.



THANKYOU -I NEEDED

#### INION

## Political Turmoil in Japan Gives Clinton an Opening

By Karel van Wolferen This is the first of two articles.

TOKYO - While President Bill . Clinton is here for the economic summit meeting, he could benefit America, Japan and the rest of the world by grasping an ideal opportunity to begin

to create a genuine policy toward Japan.
He has been told that this is no time to be ambitious, for Japan's political crisis has weakened the government's ability to initiate solutions to bilateral problems and to assume an international political

leadership role. That is bad advice.
The summit host, Kiichi Miyazawa, may be a lame-duck prime minister, but this is not exceptional. For all practical purposes, Japanese prime ministers have occur lame ducks since the late 1960s.

The turmoil in Japanese party politics makes it possible for Mr. Clinton to tackle that problem. The prime minister's powerlessness is a primary symp-tom of the key flaw in governance that lies at the heart of Japan's growing eco-nomic conflicts with the rest of the world: the lack of a center of political

accountability.

President Clinton has a timely opporunity to drive this lesson bome to the Japanese people and to the world.

More is at stake than the troubled
U.S.-Japan relationship, for the very
rapid economic growth and new eco-

omic alliances in East Asia are altering global strategic reality.
Half-way measures that lie between remaining idle and developing a sensible policy toward Japan would ultimately cause America to lose control over the

formidable forces that will be taking shape, such as the superpower relations

between China and Japan.

The crumbling Liberal Democratic Party was, during the 38 years of its existence, supported by a Washington that dreaded the imagined possibility of a leftist government.

What became known among Japanese intellectuals as the "1955 System" guaranteed the incumbency of the essentially illiberal party, through gerrymandering, machine politics and subtle coercion at the grassroots, with marginalized Socialists engaged in ritualistic opposition.

These arrangements were cheered by successive American administrations and a dominant school of academic and government Japanologists as "democracy, Japanese-style."

This may have been expedient in the early phases of the Cold War, but any American lament for the passing of this order is out of place, since it has helped bring U.S.-Japan relations to their intractable state.

The Liberal Democratic Party delivered the security arrangements Washington wanted. But it failed the United States in a major way by abdicating political responsibility, leaving national policy-making almost entirely to a very capable but monomaniacal professional bureaucracy obsessed by limitless indus-

trial growth. This has deprived foreign governments, most poignantly the one in Washington, of means effectively to discuss and decide matters of mutual

concern and disagreement. The "1955 System" has been detrimental not only to foreign interests but to those of the Japanese, for it provided a democratic facade for a successful form of bureaucratic authoritarianism that has

been fundamentally zenophobic.

The "1993 System" that may emerge after the July 18 elections to the lower house could change the character of the ruhber-stamp parliament.

While the situation is murky, it is

conceivable that the main reformists who have caused the turmoil and are ambitious to regain some control over national decision-making will be allowed to form a coalition government.
They include Tsutomu Hata and Ichiro Ozawa, who bas indicated readi-

ness to apply their considerable political maneuvering skills to gain some leverage over bureaucratic decision-making.

They were elbowed aside in the Liberal Democratic Party after the political demise last fall of their protector, Shin Kan-

emaru, the main figure in the latest political corruption scandal.

An earlier reformist, Moribiro Hosokawa, whose one-year-old Japan New Party has had considerable success in local elections, also understands that Ja-pan needs political direction by elected

representatives of the people. Similar inking has moved the politically astute Satsuki Eda, who leads a group of breakaway Socialists.

While many sbare a sense that Japan is drifting and needs to reassess its posi-tion in a changed world, the current political warfare is not discussed in terms of politicians wresting control from the bureaucrats. That is hardly possible, for the press is very hostile to ch a perspective.

The five large daily newspapers, which speak with one voice in their reporting and editorials, undoubtedly would play a crucial role in setting the limitations of a "1993 System."

They routinely engage in heavy self-censorship and work within a century-old tradition of denigrating the motives and moral character of politicians, questioning the legitimacy of open political con-

flict and protecting the bureaucracy.

As self-appointed guardians of public order, the dailies are allied with seg-ments of the bureaucracy, notably the police, public prosecutor, Justice Ministry and the Finance Ministry. Scandals are arbitrarily selected by the press, in cooperation with one of these agencies.

Crucial to speculation about the na-ture of a "1993 System" is an understanding that Japanese public opinion does not exist. What passes for it is a

creation of the media, and it is often at great variance with privately expressed opinions of individual Japanese.

The monolithic press has supplanted civil society, which because of a crushed labor movement and the domination social role of the big corporations was weak to begin with. Any national debate con-cerning fundamental issues is immediately filtered to fit the overriding bureaucratic aim of preserving the status quo.

The writer, author of "The Enigma of Japanese Power," is president of the Insti-tute for Independent Japanese Studies, in Washington. He contributed this com-ment to The New York Times.

the course of idealism and change that

took [him] to victory." But I take issue with his rebuke of the president for

berating a reporter at the press confer-ence at which he introduced his Su-

preme Court nominee, Ruth Ginsburg.
For months | have been watching

with growing dismay as the press has assailed Mr. Clinton unmercifully, mag-

nifying his every mistake, while passing

Mr. Hoagland says the president is "First Employee." First Prisoner is more like it. He is watched like a hawk, subject-

ed to merciless inquisition, reviled, ridi-culed and then is not even allowed to lose

his temper after months of this treatment.

cheerleader, but enough is enough.

realize it is not the press's job to be-

ELIZABETH CSICSERY-RONAY.

quickly over his achievements.

## They Can Go Home Again And in Huecorio They Do

By Richard Critchfield

quest, of Texas, California and other parts of the Southwest lost to the United States in 1838-53. Most of the illegal immigrants now pouring into the United States, nearly 1.5 million each year, sneak

across that long border.

Pully 24 million of the 258 million

Americans today are Hispanic, 80 percent of them Mexicans. They make up a third of greater Los Angeles and a major-ity in California towns like Fresno.

What makes Mexicans different from previous waves of immigrants to the United States is that they can go home again. And virtually all do, keeping close ties with relatives in Mexico's 96,000 villages. If they hang on to their language and distinctive part-Spanish, part-Indian culture, they will someday make the Unit-

cd States more Latino than Anglo.

Mexico is changing last. Its birth rate has been halved in 20 years, and per-

#### MEANWHILE

capita income, at \$2,870, suspasses the East European countries. It is practically as urban as the United States — 71 percent of its 90 million people live in towns and cities, as 75 percent of Americans do. The Economist of London, while declar-ing that Mexico was poised to become a rich, modern nation, said that even this level was too much: "To have nearly onethird of the population living in rural areas is simply not sustainable if the country is to live up to its aspirations."

Perhaps. But no substitute for the rural base of urban culture has been invented. If Mexico is to retain what the New York Times reporter Alan Riding-calls its "real strength and stability" — its "ordinary Mexicans who preserve family and community traditions, whose material expectations remain secondary to their spiritual aspirations" - it must

to their spiritual aspirations—It must keep enough people in its villages.
This writer has just spent some weeks during the wheat harvest in this ancient village in the southwest highlands. Huecorio spreads from the marshy shores of Lake Patzenaro to the rocky slopes of an extinct volcano. A patchwork of tiny fields, enclosed by rock walls, is green with wheat in winter and with corn and beans in summer, A small plaza, 17th century church and cobbled streets with adobe houses are half-hidden by foliage. TV satellite dishes bring in 24 channels.

with soccer games, telenovelas and MTV.
Yet you can feel the years under you. A
great Tuscan Indian empire ruled this
lake region until the Spanish conquest of
1519. The few pure Tuscans who survive have retreated to islands in the lake, human relics who use ancient canoes to fish,

They still cut wheat with sickles and thresh it with circling horses in Hue-corio, as the Spaniards taught 400 years' ago. In the church, villagers still petition God to heal their pains by pinning tiny

HUECORIO, Mexico — Mexicans silver replicas of hearts, eyes, legs, arms, call if the reconquista, the recon-

even cows and horses to the purple robe
of a life-size, blood-streaked Jesus. Alive
or dead, all Huccorio's people return.
Mario, 64, is one of a half-dozen lucky
ones. Thirty-five years as a construction
worker in Los Angeles, a union member.
he gets \$800 a month in pension, plus
\$700 in social security and what he
makes from his cows, ones and 4 hectares makes from his cows, pigs and 4 hectares (10 acres). Agustin, 61, gets no such benefits from his eight years as a fruit-picker in Michigan, Arkansas and Texas. His four boys are roofers and gardenges in Los Apacles. Like march as. His four boys are rooters and gate of the corio's younger generation, they see the advantage in getting papers and staying in one place.

Julio, also 64, is the hardest worker in the see that the

Huecorio — he is trying to put all eight of his children through college. After spending three futile months in Los Angeles this spring seeking employment, he says it is "saturated." Go north, he tell-Hnecorio's young men, to Oregon. Washington, even Canada; there are said to be jobs on salmon boats in Alas-ka. Fake birth certificates, driver's li-censes and social security cards can be obtained for as little as \$100.

The North American Free Trade, Agreement is a done deal for Mexico, but in Huecorio they wonder if the U.S. Con-gress will ratify it. Mexico's 2.4 million corn growers now get 2.5 times the U.S. price; and under NAFTA's terms Mexico will remove 82 percent of its tariffs within 10 years. There will be losses as well as

NAFTA is unlikely to stem the tide of migration because the extended village social networks that supply jobs and housing are too large. Mexicans still act out their lives in terms of families and communities. The social network of a village like Huecorio extends over thousands. sands of miles by buses, trains, planes, telephones, faxes, money orders and mail. A few men abandon wives and chil-dren back in their villages. And Latino

youth gangs in Los Angeles are no more exempt than blacks from the ghetto culture of defiance, as more women work and migrant children get their culture from school, one another or television. But for most, a village like Huecorio is

where they were born, baptized, confirmed and married, and want to be

buried beside their ancestors.

The deep and abiding traditions of Mexico's Catholicism belong to its countryside. Its maize and beans have been the Mexicans' staff of life since ancient times. Once the earth is plowed and seeds planted, they submit to sun and rain. Piety and ties to family and village go with faith in an omnipotent God and the old ancestral order. If these village ties endure, along with the religious, family and community traditionthat go with them, it will strengthen America's own moral order.

International Herald Tribune.

#### **Cutting the Gordian Knot**

Instead of intervening primarily in Bosnia, we should "go to the source" — the regimes of Slobodan Milosevic in Serbia and Franjo Tudjman in Croatia. The Russians should send in troops to arrest "their" bad guy, Mr. Milosevic — the play Manuel Appenio Noriger was the way Mannel Antonio Noriega was arrested —and turn him over to the UN War Crimes Tribunal on Yugoslavia.

The United States should reciprocate by arresting "its" bad guy. Mr. Tudj-man, Early free elections would then be jointly announced, along with interim governments of reconciliation in Serbia and Croatia.

The Serbs would not fight against Russia, which they regard as their only ally. In fact, they would feel reassured, since Mr. Tudiman, whom they have portrayed as a Nazi bent on a new holocaust against the Serbs, would be gone. The Croats would also be reassured, since Mr. Milosevic would be gone.

The main problem would be solved, bloodlessly. Instead of fighting against Serbs inside a Bosnian quagmire, and angering Russians to boot, we would together cut the Gordian knot. Giving Russia an active partnership

would help its military overcome its dis-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR orientation and develop a clear-cut new identity as a force for democracy and an ally of the West.

Once Mr. Milosevic and Mr. Tudjman are gone, Bosnia will no longer be a quagmire. The Serbian and Croatian ir-regulars in Bosnia will immediately real-ize that without their imperial sponsors the game is up. Peace could not only be achieved but be made to stick.

Inside Croatia, too, the way would be open to a process of reconciliation; Mr. Tudjman would no longer be around to inspire fear in the local Serbs, or Mr. osevic to sponsor the Serb extremists. The situation in Kosovo would also be defused. Mr. Milosevic has been in-

citing trouble there since 1987. MIHAJLO MIHAJLOV and tRA STRAUS.

#### Brazil and Haiti

Regarding the editorial "Haiti: Bruzil Doesn't Help" (June 21);

Brazil participated actively in the con-sultations held in the UN Security Council and elsewhere on the imposi-tion of sanctions on the de facto regime of Haiti. It also contributed to the adop-tion of legally binding, mandatory and

enforceable measures to favor the return of democracy there and the reinstate-ment of the legitimate government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

In our consultations, it became clear that the idea of rushing to apply military force did not enjoy significant support in our region. Nor was that idea included in the request addressed to the Security Council by the legitimate govern-ment of President Aristide.

Such extreme measures are, by their very nature, exceptional and should only be considered as a last resort. This was clearly not the case for Haiti.

The decision was a good one, it im-posed forceful sanctions which will encourage the de facto authorities in Portau-Prince to accept an early democratic solution to the crisis. RONALDO MOTA SARDENBERG.

Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations.

#### **Enough Is Enough**

Regarding "The Presidential Job Is to Change a Balky System," (Opinion, June

17) by Jim Hongland:
I applaud Mr. Hongland's piece ex-horting President Bill Clinton to "stay

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Let-ters should be brief and are subject to

editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## Norman Mailer Project: One Picasso Book-Too Many?

New York Times Service

N EW YORK — Norman Mailer has long been fascinated by Pablo Picasso, and so it seemed like a natural fit when the renowned author set out, be says, to write a biography of the renowned artist for bis editor at Random House, Jason Epstein.

But there were a couple of difficulties. Epstein happened to be the editor of John Rich-

on Picasso. Richardson's exhaustive dissection of the artist's early years, "A Life of Picasso: Volume I, 1881-1906," achieved both critical and commercial success several years ago. To make matters worse, when the editor showed Richardson a draft of Mailer's manu-

Mailer, forced to excise large chunks of material from his book, took the manuscript to Na A. Talese at Doubleday. Talese said she thought Richardson was, at the very least, overreacting. "There's been an enormous number of books written about Picasso and the facts are essentially the same. This book is Norman's interpretation of the facts as already known." script, which relied heavily on quotations from the earlier biography, Richardson disagreed with most of Mailer's analysis and refused to

Richardson said he planned to take the second volume in his planned set to another Random House editor and Mailer said he would continue to publish other books with Random House.

#### called Mailer's book a "scissors-and-paste job." **BOOKS**

allow his material to be used. Richardson

THE PEOPLE VS. CLAR. break the International Typographical Union. In the sensational **ENCE DARROW:** 

ica's Greatest Lawyer By Geoffrey Cowan, Illustrated. 546 pages. \$27.50. Times Books. Reviewed by

Herbert Mitgang R EADING Geoffrey Cowan's well-researched account of the personal trials of Clarence Darrow calls to mind some lighthearted lines by Carl Sandburg in his Whitmanesque pacan to Americans.
"The People, Yes":

"Have you a criminal lawyer in

"We think so but we haven't been able to prove it on him yet."

Darrow's roots, like Sandburg's, were mainly in Chicago. Operating out of the City of the Big Shoulders in the early part of the century, Darrow (1857-1938) turned himself into America's moss famous labor and criminal lawyer. His lock of hair across his forehead, flowing bow tie and mannered ways gave him the appearance of an overgrown country boy, But on the lecture platform and before juries he was no hick lawyer. Beginning in the muckraking era. Darrow became an eloquent social reformer who used the courtroom as his soapbox

When industrial unions were battling for recognition, fair wages and improved conditions, Darrow was an idol of workers and labor leaders. Then, in a sudden reversal of his fortunes, Darrow became a fallen idol, accused of criminality himself. How that happened forms the cen-terpiece of "The People vs. Clarence Darrow." Cowan, a public-interest lawyer who is on the faculty of the University of California at Los Angeles, has lovingly assembled the de-tails of the case that almost put Darrow behind bars. It took years for Darrow to rebuild his reputation as an outstanding advocate for the underdog.

The destruction of the offices of the anti-mion Los Angeles Times in a bombing in the middle of the night on Oct. 1, 1910, touched off a national outery for justice. At that time, the newspaper's owner, Harrison Gray Otis, was determined to

ENGE DARROW:

The Bribery Trial of Amerthe building, 20 men were killed.

Two brothers, John and Jim Mc-Namara, were accused of the bombing and killings; John was the secretary of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Workers and a highly regarded union official. Labor leaders all over the United States pleaded with Darrow to take charge of the case and protect labor's good

Samuel Gompers, the president of the American Federation of La-bor, put the financial resources of his organization behind the defense of the McNamaras. Darrow was challenged and determined to win. so determined, in fact, that he was later accused of bribing jurors. Be-cause the evidence proved to be so strong against the two brothers. Darrow worked out guilty pleas that led to prison terms but saved their necks. But big labor felt betrayed by the turn of events and blanted Dar-row for the outcome of the case. When Darrow was indicted for corrupt practices, he found himself fighting for his professional life. The jury found Darrow not guilty, judge and jurors embraced

him and his vast circle of support-ers, including his wife and mistress, celebrated his victory against the weight of evidence.

All through the book there are cameo appearances by such vivid personalities as Ous, whose car had a cannon on the hood; Edgar Lee Masters, the author of "Spoon River Anthology," who was Darrow's law partner, Lincoln Steffens, the author of "Shame of the Cities," who became a character witness for Darrow, and E.W. Scripps, the pro-labor owner of United Press and The Los Angeles Record, who peppered Darrow with advice. Beyond the scope of this story

and still ahead for Darrow was his defense of Richard Loeb and Nathan Leopold in 1924 for their socalled thrill killing and his defense of John T. Scopes in 1925 for teaching evolution in the public schools. Cowan's book makes a contribution to legal history by detailing the less-er-known trials of the accused newspaper dynamiters and the tactics Darrow used in his own defense. In "The People vs. Clarence Darrow," the author embellishes the legend of Darrow with colorful anecdotes and knowledgeable insights.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

 The Reverend Leslie Bryan, the Anglican chaplain of the British tafantry Brigade in Berlin, is read-ing "The Church in the Market Place" by George Carey, the Arch-bishop of Canterbury.

This had to be on my essential list of reading since it gives a very important and clear insight into exactly what our spiritual leader is thinking in these-changing times."
(Michael Kallenbach, IHT)



#### BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

PLAYOFFS to determine the 1993 United States teams for world championship play in Chile Bates, East, sought enlightenment, in September began in New York but South got in the way and the June 23. After 16 deals in the open series, the Reisinger team, includ-ing David Berkowitz, Larry Cohen and Sam Lev from New York, were exactly tied with the Vanderbilt team, which includes Neil Chambers of Schenectady, New York. In the other match the Spingold team, headed by Michael Becker of Tenally. New Jersey, led by 15 imps against the Grand National team, one from the Chicago area.

The diagramed deal from the first session promised to produce freworks, and did. In the diagramed auction, the two-spade opening bid by John Mohan, West

for the Vanderbilt team, showed either both major suits or a pre-emptive bid in a minor suit. The two no-trump response by Roger but South got in the way and the Mohan led the spade ace and

shifted to the diamond three. East knew that this was a singleton, and instead of taking his diamond winners he won the ace and returned the eight in the expectation that his partner would ruff. It had not occurred to him that his partner might be void in clubs as well as having a singleton diamond, but so it was and the game was made. Even without this accident, the

Reisinger team was due to gain heavily. In the replay Larry Cohen opened the West hand with four

spades and was eventually doubled

in live spades. Since there was no way for the defense to maneuver a heart ruff, this was unbeatable and the Reisinger team gained 15 imps. NORTH

SOUTH ♦Q 10 ♣ÀQ J 87653 North and South were 2 N.T. Pess

The partners of Coudert Frères announce with great sorrow the death of their senior partner on July 3, 1993 in Paris.

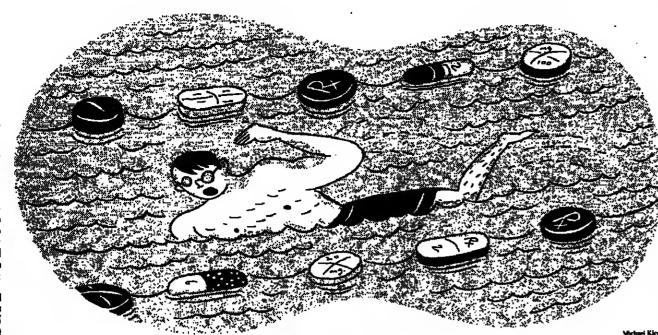
## **CHARLES TOREM**

Amberst College, 1935 Harvard Law School, 1938 Commandeur de la Légion d'Honneur

Charles Torem was the father in modern times of Coudert Frères in Paris and a driving force in the establishment of Coudert Brothers as a global law firm. He practiced with our firm in Paris for forty-seven years and was the American pioneer of international law practice in postwar Europe. He left an indelible mark on all those with whom he was associated.

COUDERT FRERES 52 Avenue des Champs-Elysées 75008 Paris

#### **HEALTH / SCIENCE**



## Does Exercise Prevent Sickness?

By Jane E. Brody New York Times Service

EW YORK — The effects of exercise on resistance to illness, from the common cold to cancer, have long conflicting evidence.

While few would dispute the value of fitness in warding off heart disease and osteoporosis. the facts are out so clear when it comes to the immune system. Nonetheless, millions believe that regular exercise keeps them healthier,

Many avid exercisers insist that their fitness routine helps them ward off colds and recover more quickly from the minor illnesses they do get. Unless they are 100 sick to move, they tend to keep running, cycling, swimming or whatever when others with similar symptoms would lie

Since 1985, the American Cancer Society has recommended regular exercise as part of its 10step program to prevent cancer. Although the e supporting this advice is far less established than, say, that for stopping smoking, the society concluded that exercise canoot hurt and preliminary evidence suggests that it may help to ward off certain common cancers.

Last fall, the decision of Magic Johnson to return to professional basketball, which he later reversed, focused public attention on the effects of exercise on the immune system. Experts who have studied the data say more

research is needed before advising the public on exercise and infectious illness. Meanwhile, these are some findings worth

 Regular moderate exercise appears to help ward off minor infectious ailments, but exhausting exercise impairs the immune response. Some studies have found that runners who are committed to regular exercise have fewer infectious illnesses, but that they teod to experience more illness than others after heavy training or after running a marathon. In other words, for from cancer. A study of more than 10,000 men exercisers who overdo it. the damaging effects and 3,000 women examined at the Institute for

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· Moderate exercise, both in experimental animals and in people, often - but not always - results in a temporary increase in blood levels of various immune cells and substances that may improve resistance to infection. For example, men who worked out on an indoor hicycle had an immediate iocrease in the num-ber of circulating white blood cells that destroy foreign microbes.

• One of the substances that rises after exercise is endogenous pyrogen, the protein that causes fevers. A temporary increase in body temperature is a common result of physical activity, and this "fever" may help to squelch an infection before it can take hold.

• Many of the beneficial immunological changes are more likely to occur in unconditioned people who exercise than in those who are already very fit.

So should you exercise when you feel sick? Based on available evidence, Dr. Edward R. Eichner, a professor of medicine at the University of Oklahoma in Oklahoma City, suggests this: if symptoms are restricted to the upper respiratory tract — specifically, the oose and throat — try a "test drive" at half speed. If the activity clears your bead and you feel

peppy enough and not in pain, it should be all right to finish the workout. But do not exercise symptoms are below the neck or bodywide, like fever, muscle aches, loss of appetite or hacking cough. Your body will recover faster

With cancer the evidence is somewhat clearer, though hardly conclusive. Although exercise increases blood levels of natural killer cells that fight off cancer cells, researchers believe other mechanisms play a far more important role. Several studies among men and women have indicted that those who are physically fit or who are physically active bave lower death rates

The Tokyo G7 summit

Can GATT be rescued?

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who were most fit on a treadmill test had much lower cancer death rates in the ensuing eight

There was a fourfold difference in cancer deaths among the men and a sixteenfold difference among the women. The strongest evidence for a protective effect

of exercise involves colon cancer, a leading cause of cancer deaths among Americans. In tracking deaths among more than 17,000 Harvard alumni, Dr. Ralph Paffenbarger Jr. found that those who said they exercised at moderate to high levels had 25 to 50 percent fewer cases of colon cancer than the least active

men in the study. The main benefit of exercise to the colon is believed to be the increased rate at which body wastes and any cancer-causing substances the may contain pass through the colon in physical-

ly active people. For women, exercise, particularly during teenage and young adult years, seems to be associated with lower rates of hreast cancer and various bormone-related cancers of the repro-

Rose Frisch at the Harvard School of Public Health found that among nearly 5,400 female college alumnae, those who had been college athletes or who trained regularly had about half the risk of later developing breast cancer that nonathletes ran. Nonathletes also had higher rates of cancers of the uterus, ovary, cervix and

The maio benefit of exercise in reducing cancer risk in women is helieved to be a lower lifetime exposure to estrogen, which can stimulate growth of cells in the breasts and reproductive organs

Physical activity can change the hormone ratio and reduce body fat, which itself increases the amount of cancer-stimulating estrogens in the blood. As the cancer society says, exercise will not hurt and it may help, so get moving.

## When a Cat Scratch Leads to Coma

By Wendy Melillo

ASHINGTON - Despite fever, seizures and an eventual coma. Richard Simms is adamant. He refuses to get rid of his 4-year-old cat, Max. Not that family and friends haven't tried to persuade him. But Mr. Simms knows that Max didn't mean to harm him. It was just a

"I am absolutely attached to the cat, and I would not even consider that," said Mr. Simms, 26, who lives in Conyers, Georgia.

Some people would think that sounds odd

from a man who contracted a nasty case of cat scratch disease from Max two years ago. The symptoms — hlurred vision, irritability, fatigue — were sudden, Mr. Simms recalled. "I started cussing people out, which isn't my nature," he said.

When Mr. Simms collapsed and started having convulsions, his parents said that it took four paramedics to place him on a stretcher. The family later learned that combative behavior was not an uncommon reaction from a man in the throes of a brain seizure.

Mr. Simms spent the following two days in a coma. At Emory University hospital, he was diagnosed with encephalitis, a brain inflammation. The cause: cat scratch fever.

This mysterious disease is usually a benign bacterial infection that causes illness only in people, not cats. Experts say that Mr. Simms had a very severe and rare reaction. About 1 percent of the 22,000 cases reported each year

Atlanta. For most people, cat scratch is a mild illness that causes a low-grade fever, fatigue, headaches and swollen lymph nodes.

Now scientists are zeroing in on the culprit that causes this disease. Last week in the New England Journal of Medicine, researchers reported that the bacteria known as rochalimaea henselae may cause the disease and that kittens are more likely to transmit the infection than adult cats. Evidence suggesting this bacteria as the cause of cat scratch disease has enabled scientists to develop experimental blood and

skin tests to make the diagnosis of cat scratch.

One problem with the disease is that people often fail to take a cat scratch or bite seriously and rarely seek medical attention for deep puncture wounds. That may change as the inci-dence of the disease increases. "It is much more common than people think," said Bradley Per-kins, a CDC medical epidemiologist in the meningitis and special pathogens branch. "If a young, healthy person is suddenly in a coma in the intensive care unit, we would certainly like to know what we can do to prevent that from

happening."
The study found a larger proportion of patients with severe cases than previous reports had indicated. While none of the people in the study died, 10 of the 60 patients — 17 percent

required hospitalization. diagnose, it is even harder to treat. Until a blood test or a skin test becomes widely avail-able, most physicians diagnose the disease by ed from dog bites.

in the United States result in a life-threatening ruling out other ailments. CDC's Dr. Perkins condition like encephalitis, according to the estimates that physicians will have a blood and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in skin test available in about two years.

The symptoms — fever, swollen lymph nodes and headaches - mimic the signs of more serious illnesses, such as cancer or tuberculosis. Physicians may order a series of expensive

blood tests in order to diagnose the iliness. Because lymph nodes in the neck or under the arms can remain swollen for several months, doctors may suspect lymphonis — cancer of lymph aodes — and order a biopsy, an invasive test that involves removing a piece

of tissue for further study. The prospect of cancer seriously frightens people who think they or their children may have a life-threatening illness.

HE psychological trauma connected with getting a correct diagnosis con-cerns many physicians. Most people, don't suspect car scratch disease when they develop symptoms.

Physicians typically treat mild cases of cat-scratch by simply allowing the disease to run its. course. The farigue and swollen lymph nodes usually subside within two to four months. Pain from the tender lymph nodes and fever; which occurs in about one third of patients, is treated with aspirm or Tylenol. Patients with prolonged fevers and severe lymph node swelling are treated with trimethoprim; an antiinfective drug or rifampin, an antibiotic com-monly used to treat tuberculosis and other bacterial infections.

Although cats are the most likely animal to transmit the disease, people have gotten infect-

Miniature Scope Tracks Embryo

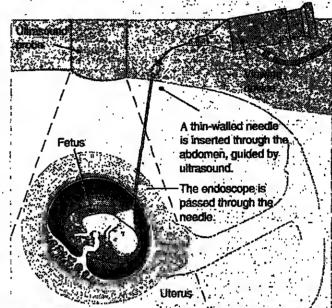
By Gina Kolata

EW YORK - The human embryo was just six weeks old, about half an inch long and shaped like a comma, its arms and legs still blunt buds. On ultrasound, an embryo as early as this ooc would be just a blur. But now, using an experimental technique, Dr. Ruben Osintero, an obstetrician at Wayne State University's Hutzel Hospital, inserted a minute viewing scope into the woman's abdomen, through a needle the size of one used to draw blood. With this device, Dr. Quintero examined the embryo as closely as if he had opened the woman's womb.

Dr. Quintero described the experience of seeing a living six-week embryo, an exploration into previously inaccessible territory, by saying merely, "It was impressive But he and other fetal-medicine experts expect that embryoscopy, as the method is called, is poised to become an invaluable tool in diagnosing abnormalities of embryos and fetuses early in pregnancy and in treating or even doing surgery on

"Embryoscopy opens a whole new world, a whole new frontier that we never had before," said Dr. E. Albert Reece, chairman of the department of obstetries, gynecology and reproductive medicine at the Temple University School of Medicine. "It's just unbelievable. You can make a diagnosis much more rapidly early in pregnancy and with a high degree of confi-

So far, the method is being used



in the United States and by Dr. huge needle with a viewing device Yves Dumez of the Port Royal through a woman's abdomen and Hospital in Paris.

just by Dr. Quintero and Dr. Reece fetus by inserting a comparatively

into the amniotic sac.

risk of an inherited anemia or when doctors felt they could save a fe-tus's life by doing a blood transfusion. The viewing scopes were borrowed from rheumatology, where they were used in operations on the ioints of adults.

The new embryoscope was developed for use in cardiology, where it is used to see inside blood

Dr. Quintero told of one diagnosis he had made. The woman had previously had a child with Meckel-Gruber syndrome. Infants born. with this condition have an encephalocele — a fluid-filled bulge be-hind the head — as well as an expra finger, and kidneys and lungs that cannot function. The babies die within minutes of birth.

In her previous pregnancy, the disorder was diagnosed by ultra-sound at 19 weeks, the earliest that the deformities show up clearly on an ultrasound scan. When the woman became pregnant again, she knew she had a 25 percent chance of having another child with the disorder. An ultrasound at 11 weeks showed only that the yolk sac was a little swollen, Dr. Quintero said. But with embryoscopy, the doctors could see the fluid-filled bulge and the extra finger. The dis-order was very, very easy to diagoose," he said. In fact, he added. we could have done it easily at nine weeks." The woman chose not to continue with her pregnancy.

The next step will be to use embryoscopy to deliver treatment, The idea of embryoscopy is not But this old method of fetoscopy which are constrictions of the amnew, Dr. Reece said. Since the was risky, Dr. Reece said. It was niotic membrane that deform fe-1970s, doctors have been able to used, for example, to take fetal tuses Or, in the future, they may be view the second- or third-trimester blood samples when a fetus was at able to deliver gene therapy.

## The Chicken Pox Vaccine Dilemma

EW YORK - Ever since vaccines consigned measles, mumps, rubella and polio to the history books, chicken pox has been the only major childhood illness that parents weather with their children. Now, a chicken pox vaccine that has proved both safe and 97 per-cent effective in trials in children may be about to enter the U.S. market. But as eager parents await news of its release, doctors and federal officials are besitating

about whether to use it. Scientists have worried that the immunity granted by the vaccine may wane over time, so that those who avoid chicken pox in childbood might get it as adults, when it is a more serious disease. They have also raised concern that the vaccine, which consists of a live weakened strain of the chicken pox vi-

rus, might itself cause symptoms. 'The major controversy is whether the medical consequences

preventing," said Dr. Walter Orenstein, director of the national immunization program of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, who will probably have to make that decision for the U.S.

The vaccine, which is made by Merck & Co., is being reviewed by the Food and Drug Administration. If the agency deems it "safe and effective," it will be approved for marketing, and doctors will for marketing, and doctors will then turn to the CDC for guidelines on its use.

Chicken pox affects 90 to 95 percent of Americans by the end of adolescence, according to the CDC, and another 2.5 percent over the age of 20. More than 60 percent of the cases occur in children 5 to 9.

But from a medical perspective, chicken pox is more a monumenta ouisance than a danger. Unlike measles, which is often followed by pneumonia, or polio, which can reen pox in children is usually a benign short-lived illness with

virtually no long-term conse-

attributable to lost pay of parents who become housebound with children who are not allowed to go back to school or day care until their pockmarks have disappeared.

"Do you want to give a vaccine
— with unknown side cifects — to prevent a very mild disease?" asked Dr. Philip Brunnell, head of pediatric infectious disease at Cedars Sinai Hospital in Los Angeles. He and others emphasize that to justify vaccinating everyone against a discase that for most is more incoove-nient than harmful, the shot itself must be unquestionably safe.

HE vaccine was discovered in Japan more than a decade ago and is now used to immunize all children in that country. It has been close to release in the U.S. several times, but each time it has run into

quences, which grants lifetime im- demands from cautious public munity. The vast bulk of the eco- health officials for more and more nomic cost of the disease is data on the rate of side effects and

how long the immunity might last. Some doctors have also expressed concern that the active ingredient of the chicken pox vaccine is a live, though weakened, varicella zoster virus. This virus belongs to the heroes virus family, a group of viruses notorious for their ability to outwit the buman immune system and persist in the body for life.

Some experts, like Dr. Brunnell, have suggested that there is an easier way than vaccinating to reduce the cost of chicken pox to society. by simply reducing the number of days children are kept home when they have the disease. Many schools do not allow children to return until the last of their Jesions has crusted over, in the mistaken belief that the child is contagious up to that point. But the disease is most contagious before the rash appears. Most children feel well enough to return to class far earlier, obstacles: a manufacturing glitch,

Or. Brannell said. "If the parent's
now corrected, that resulted in a
lost work is the problem, then may-Dr. Brannell said. "If the parent's vaccine that produced a rash simi- be we should send children back to lar to chicken pox, and persistent school sconer," he said.

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#### IN BRIEF

Life Expectancy Soars In Developing Countries

WASHINGTON (NYT) - Since 1960, life expectancy at hirth in developing countries has soared to 63 years from 46 and the oumber of children who die before their fifth birthday has dropped by two-thirds, the World Bank reportcd. The startling gains have come from wider availability of basic public bealth measures like treatment of diarrheal disease with oral fluids and immunizations that oow save about 3 million lives each year. Such measures have narrowed the gap between poor and rich countries in health, unlike that for income. In turn, the gains have been an important contributor to-declining fertility rates in many areas of the world, the bank said.

Still, enormous health problems remain, the report said, largely because much of the nearly 52 trillion devoted to health services in the world is spent on the wrong things, wasted or used primarily to help the more affluent.

At the same time, growing numbers of older people are creating new demands on health systems in developing countries because they require care for heart attacks, cancer and other diseases of the elderly.

World Bank officials said that they focused on investing in health in this year's annual report to underscore the growing importance of health in economic development. The bank said its current disbursements of \$350 million are expected. to reach \$1 billion in 1995, making it the world's largest single source of external health funding.

The report said health standards could be improved most effectively in developing countries by widening distribution of six standard immunizations, together with supplements of vitamin A and iodine, among the world's 1 billion impoverished people. There are 5 billion people in the world. A second priority would be mexpensive and effective drugs for school-age children suffering from snail fever (schistoso-miasis), intestinal worm infections and vitamin

#### For Drivers Over 65, Study Corrects Bad Rap on Safety

NEW YORK (NYT) - The common notion that drivers become more dangerous when they reach the age of 65 has been exaggerated, ac-

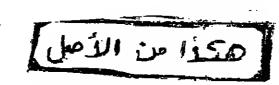
In fact, these drivers are only slightly more likely to die in a car crash than those who are middle-aged, the group with the lowest inci-dence of such deaths, said Dr. Leonard Evans, a research scientist at General Motors Corp.

Contrary to previous research, which con-cluded that the rate of driver fatalities increases after the age of 65, the new study showed that: the rate does not begin to rise until a driver reaches 70. From then on, it rises sharply, approximately doubling by 80.

Hubble Helps in Discovery Of Tin in Gas Between Stars

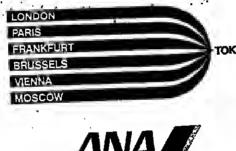
NEW YORK (NYT) — Using the Hubble. Space Telescope, researchers at the University of Chicago have found tin in interstellar space. It is the heaviest element yet seen in the gas between the class. between the stars.

The research was conducted using a powerful spectrograph on board the telescope to observe the utravioler spectrum produced by light from the stars in the Milky Way galaxy. The team was able to study the spectrums more closely than had been possible before.



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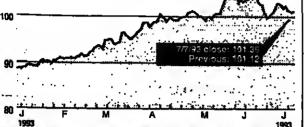
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# International Herald Tribune, Thursday, July 8, 1993

# compiled by Bloombarg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index ©, composed of 230 Internationally investable stocks from 20 countries,



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the Index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

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Utilities	106.74	106.61	+0,12	Raw Materials	99,19	98.76	+0.44
Finance	110.22	109.82	+0.36	Consumer Goods	85.55	85.25	+0.35
Services	110.02	109.89	+0.12	Miscellaneous	101.67	102.26	-0.58

Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, \$2521 Neurilly Codex, France

#### INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

#### Did You Hear the One **About Phil the Broker?**

By Barbara Lyne

EW YORK - Do you know this man? He hopes not, because if ton many people know him he's out of work, er jump. In 40 short years, Harry Freedman, MD, PhD, JD, has been a doctor, a consultant, a top stockbroker and a motivational speaker. He has been described as an expert in worker safety, bank regulation, health care and stock forecasting,

Harry Freedman is also an utter fraud. His entire resume is a

So just who is this man who has addressed top executives at Smithkline Beecham, Kidder Peabody, Price Waterhouse, Dun & Bradstreet, Tucker Anthony,

Philip Morris and a host of other top American companies?

Harry Freedman's true re-

Harry Freedman makes top executives sumé reads: stand-up comedian. squirm and laugh. He will gladly pose, though, as

just about anything yon want. And dozens of corporations have asked him to do just that — to play, for example, an industry expert or a newly hired executive with off-the-wall theories.

They do it not just to bring humor to annual meetings or conventions after days of tedious seminars, but also to spoof their own top executives, to break down barriers and make themselves seem more accessible.

Those were Robert Meltzer's reasons. Mr. Meltzer, executive vice president at Dun & Bradstreet Information Services, hired Mr. Freedman to play the role of an outside consultant for a dinner for his group's officers and their spouses.

"I asked him to start out by roasting me and then to take on the people who report directly to me," Mr. Meltzer said. "It is a very, very effective way of bringing the senior people in the company down to the level of everyone else."

It was a bit painful, he said, since his secretary had given the comedian all sorts of information about him. "But it made me seem more approachable, and I have to admit, be got our foibles down perfectly." Mr. Meltzer said.

The first few minutes of Mr. Freedman's routines - the moments when he plays everything straight, before anyone catches on
— are never comfortable. At his first outrageous statement, there are usually spasms of sideways glances, perhaps a muffled chuckle See HARRY, Page 13

## Lufthansa **Sees Loss** For Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dupardus HAMBURG — Deutsche Lufth-ansa AG said Wednesday it expect-ed to break even in the second quarter, but executives of the statecontrolled German airline said at the annual meeting in Hamburg it was still likely to have a third consecutive annual loss in 1993.

Meanwhile. Air France's presi-dent, Bernard Attali, said on French radio that more job cuts are likely at that carrier.

At the Lufthansa meeting, the management board chairman. Jürgen Weber, said favorable results in May and June should lead to a break-even second quarter. But the carrier would have to intensify its restructuring efforts to return to full-year profitability by 1994. he said. Among the things it was considering doing, he said, were to create a holding company and to move some of the company's operations out of Germany to reduce costs. He did not elaborate

Mr. Weber said Lufthansa still appeared likely to reach its business goals for this year. He said he expected the company to halve its operating loss and to post a loss after extraordinary items of about 200 million Deutsche marks

(\$117.3 million). In May, Lufthansa reported a group net loss of 391 million DM for 1992, It had a 426 million DM deficit in 1991.

Mt. Weber said Lufthansa also urgently needed to raise capital next year to boost its ratio of equity to assets from the current 18 percent, "significantly lower" than the average for German industry.

He said there continued to be a He said there continued to be a problem with the air-traffic agreement between Germany and the Northwest Puts Off Bankruptcy Filing United States, which gives American carriers unrestricted access to German air space but limits Lufthansa to about 12 U.S. destinations. Lufthansa has been calling on the Bonn government to renegotiate the agreement.

At Air France, Mr. Attali said the carrier already had reduced its senior managers' ranks by 16 percent and its operational staff by 10 percent but that further cuts were unfortunately quite likely."

The airline had frozen pay rates and revised working hours to in-crease productivity, but these measures had not been sufficient in See AIRLINE, Page 13

## **Kmart's Consumerist Line** Working on East European Attitudes

By Jane Perlez New York Times Service

PRAGUE - Ludmilla Buchovako, a seasoned saleswoman in this city's biggest department store, looked slightly miffed as she stood amid the base-

ball caps, track suits and exercise machines of

Eastern Europe's first Kmart. Indeed, she had removed the Kmart badge with the slogan "I'm Here for You" from her new red sales pinafore and hidden it it in her pocket.

"It offends me." Mrs. Buchovako said of the slogan. "People can interpret it anyway they want; it looks as though I'm here not just for business but for the amusement of certain customers." In the West, the slogan may be accepted as a sign of friendliness to shoppers, but here, she feared, it is

seen as an invitation to sexual barassment.

Mrs. Buchovako's resistance to modern merchandising is one of the challenges that America's second-biggest retailer is encountering as it embarks on the first effort by a major U.S. chain to revolutionize shopping in the former communist bloc.

Reckoning an era of rapid expansion had ended in the United States, Kmart sought a chain in Eastern Europe to help maintain its sales growth. Last year, the discount retailer bought 13 of the best stores in the Czechoslovak government's Prior chain. Czechoslovakia split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia in January, leaving Kmart with stores in two countries.

The price tag for the stores, including renovation of the drab, multistory buildings, will total \$120 million, said Don G. MacNeill, Kmart's managing director for Eastern Europe, who until last year headed the region for Levi Strauss & Co., the San Francisco-based apparel maker.

Kman's biggest store is in Bratislava, the Slovak capital. Its \$40 million in sales last year topped that of any of the more than 2,400 Kmarts in the United States, Mr. MacNeill said. But the Bratislava stote was, of course, unprofitable, with its buge inefficiencies, high costs and low margins.

Turning a ptofit will mean tutning the old com-munist way of selling upside down, Mr. MacNeill

Compiled by Our Stuff From Disputches

MINNEAPOLIS - Transportation Secre-tary Federico Peña suid Wednesday that

Northwest Aitlines would postpone a bank-ruptcy filing while its unions decide whether to

Mt. Pena met with the president of North-

west. John Dasburg, and labor leaders in Wash-

ington a day after pilots agreed to shoulder part

of the \$886 million concessions package. The

Machinists and Teamsters unions also must

give the parties a little more time to continue their discussions." Mr. Pena said. Asked bow

"At this point, all I have attempted to do is to

oprove a concessions package.

Local manufacturers have to be persuaded to produce and ship to suit the retailers' needs, not the factories. Stores have to be renovated, Surly service is being transformed - slowly - into friendly help. Shopping hours are being length-ened on Thursdays and Saturdays.

One of the most difficult changes has been in changing the relationship between customet and sales clerk. Shaping new customs requires changes in personal attitudes and behavior. For Mrs. Bu-

chovako was not the only unnerved sales clerk.
"It was better before," said Adamkova Jitka, 19, who has worked in the Prague store for two years.

The American discount retailer's aim in Prague and Bratislava is ambitious: To revolutionize shopping after 40 years of communism.

'I'm in the sports department, but people ask about other things, like sleeping hags."

For most sales clerks, the "concept of the customer" is difficult. Mr. MacNeill said. "The staff understand it, but they don't naturally do it. Out local staff has a high level of education and intelligence. They have just been living for 40 years in socialism, which means people don't have a consumer attitude - either as a consumer of as

Many Western companies doing business in Eastern Eutope refuse to hire people older than 40 on the theory that they will not be able to change their habits,

To promote motivated workers to the ranks of middle management. Kmart gave psychological tests that screened candidates for leadership qualities, organizational skills and adaptability.

We will he meeting beginning immediate-

The company has put forward a concessions

package aimed at keeping the linancially trou-bled carrier from bankruptey. On Tuesday the Air Line Pilots Association agreed to \$365

million in cuts for their members after weeks of

negotiations.
Northwest, the fourth-largest U.S. carrier, said

the deal with pilots was part of a global agree-ment to restructure \$1.5 billion in bank debts

and establish more favorable terms for its reim-

If the remaining unions ratify the agreement,

bursement of \$800 million owed to suppliers.

not a lot of time."

ly." Mr. Dasbutg said.

Mr. MacNell said he was surprised that as See KMART, Page 13

of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code, he said, "There is member board, up to 37.5 percent of the com-

to-day operations.

## **EC Threatens** To Penalize Italy In Steel Dispute

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BRUSSELS - The EC Commission threatened Wednesday to act against Italy unless the government agrees to cut subsidies to its staterun steel industry.

The European Community's executive had to take a tough stance because Italy's refusal to cut subsidies jeopardizes a plan to revive the Community's ailing steel industry, said Karel van Miert, the commissioner for competition policy.

He said the commission could, as a last resort, reduce aid payments to Italy and nuthorize other EC nations to put import duties on Italian products if Rome continued to endanger the steel plan. Such action would require two-thirds backing of the 12 ÉC governments.

"The whole thing could fall apart; that is why we are ringing this alarm bell," Mr. van Miert said.

Alternatively, the commission might consider taking the Italian government to the European Court of Justice. The commission would ask the court to force the state-run steelmaker Ilva SpA to pay back its debt to the Italian state.

The unusual action against Italy could be avoided, Mr. van Miert said, if Rome drops a plan worth 4 billion European currency units (\$4.6 billion) to aid llva, or if it links aid to capacity reductions.

Italy's government asserts that its plan to help Ilva by taking on the steelmaker's debts does not consti-

pany's common stock and more input in day-

Opinions differed over how similar the pack-

"The devil is the details," a spokesman for

age is to one already rejected by the Machinists.

the pilots, Curt Kruse, said Tuesday night, "We

know we significantly improved the deal over

what the Machinists rejected. This is much

better for the employees."
But earlier in the day, John Massetti, the

Machinists secretary-treasurer, said the agree-

ment was similar and questioned whether it

The Teamsters union, which represents light attendants, characterized the plan favorably.

would go before the rank and file again.

tute a subsidy. But the commis rejected that argument Wednesday: In Italy, an Ilva spokesman said that the Community's position: "might even lead eventually to the liquidation of the company."

Ilva's president, Hayao Nakamura, has argued that inefficiency, not excess output, is the root of the company's problems, and he has launched a program to switch out of some sectors and invest more in, others. The debt write-offs are key: to this restructuring, be contends.

Dim prospects of agreement caused EC industry ministers to postpone their scheduled July 26 meeting to discuss a plan to slash overcapacity in the steel industry-

Commission officials consider the plan vital for pulling the indus-try from a crisis caused by weak demand, depressed prices and competition from cheaper, non-Comunity producers.

The commission wants to cut 30: million tons from the industry's, 190-million-ton capacity by the-end of 1994. The Community and, its member governments have of-fered 900 million Ecus to companies to cover the costs.

To qualify for funding, steelmakers should present their capacity-cutting proposals by Oct. 1. The restructuring is expected to elimi-nate between 50,000 and 100,000 of the industry's 370,000 jobs.

Spain is also in conflict with the Community over funding to state steel companies. And Germany is asking the commission to allow state aid to steel mills in the former East Germany. But Mr. van Miert. said neither case was as serious as the dispute with Italy.

The industry ministers' meeting has been rescheduled for Sept. 21. Mr. van Miert warned that if member governments did not reach agreement then the credibility of steel plan could be undermined, leading to a damaging battle over state aid among EC member states,

In Germany, Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt welcomed the commission's stance on Ilva. "It is unacceptable that highly subsidized enterprises tetain their cast pacity intact and with the help of state subsidies force nonsubsidized enterprises from the market," he (AP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

#### long Northwest would hold off on petition for protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 Gold Drives Close

To \$400 an Ounce

mounted an assault on \$400 an ounce on Wednesday, propelled by speculative buying by

U.S. investment funds. The dollar gained ground against all major currencies ex-cept the yen in a quiet day for the foreign-exchange market. Traders were awaiting the out-come of the Group of Seven meeting in Tokyo.

In New York, the July fu-tures contract for gold on the Commodities Exchange closed at \$397.00 an ounce, up \$4.70 an ounce, It was also higher than London's afternoon fix of

July silver in New York edged up four-tenths of a cent, to \$5.10 an ounce. Platinum futures for July delivery rose \$2.80, to \$409.20.

Analysts, however, cautioned the scope was limited for further near-term gains in the gold price. "We've almost reached out target of 5410 and I think from the high of \$399 we should re-trace back to \$388 to build a good base before the last leg up

**CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES** 

Campiled by Our Staff From Departees to \$410 over the next month." NEW YORK - Gold said Christian Bado, technical analyst nt Swiss Bank Corp. in Geneva.

In the longer term, there is still some optimism that gold's gains can be extended. "I think gold is going up from here but it's high risk." said Brian Marber of Bri-

an Marber & Co. in London. He expects stiff resistance at \$398 and then at \$409. "Once you get through that, if you do, my guess would be \$415-to-423, the 1990 highs," added Mr. Marber. "But if it backs off from the resistance by 3 percent, then it could react all the way down to around \$374, and then about \$363." he said.

Mr. Bado, who uses Elliott Mr. Bado, who uses Elliott Wave analysis, has a similar long-term target on the upside. Once \$410 is reached be thinks gold could dip to \$380 and then step up to the \$425-430 area. Elliott Wave analysis is based on the idea that on the idea that prices tend to move in five waves in one direc-tion and then have a three-wave

Analysts say the charts for See GOLD, Page 12

July i

the employees would get three seats on the 15-(AP, AFP) said.

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Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK - Stocks prices gained Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange as the Commodity Research Bureau's price in-dex declined and inflation jitters

The Dow Jones Industrial Average, which sank 34 points Tuesday. advanced 25.74, to 3.475.67, ending B five-session streak of losses that started June 28. The average's gain

#### N.Y. Stocks

was led by shares of Caterpillar Inc. and Sears. Roebuck & Co. "The CRB declined and that alleviated some of the overhanging con-cern about inflation," said Edward Collins, executive vice president of institutional trading at Daiwa Securities America. "But I'm not sure

how long it's going to last."

- A plunge in Microsoft Corp. shares — triggered by a Goldman, Sachs & Co. analyst raising concern about potential product delays depressed prices in the Nasdaq mar-ket. The Nasdaq composite index fell 3.43, to 698.79.

Microsoft accounted for much of the index's decline. The stock slumped 2% to 83% after the Goldman Sachs analyst, Richard Sherlund, said delays in the new Word word-processing and Excel spreadsheet software programs may clip earnings this year.

The Dow Jones transportation average, skidding for a second

straight session, fell 28.78, to 1,499.29, led by Airborne Freight Corp. Airborne Freight phunged 3½ to 21% after a Robinson Humphrey analyst cut his short-term rating to "hold" from "huy."

Stock and bood prices tumbled Tuesday as the Commodity Research Bureau's index, an inflation gauge, jumped to a 21-month high, driven by a surge in soybean and grain prices amid concern about heavy rainfall and flooding along the Mississippi River reducing harvests. Surges in gold and oil prices added to the concern about infla-

On Wednesday, however, the CRB futures price index declined 0.02 to 217.28.

"I think people are starting to realize that weather is a nonrecurring factor that woo't have a longterm effect on commodity prices." said Robert Robbins, market strategist at Robinson-Humphrey. "The concern about inflation is completely overblown."

Sunshine Mioing was the most-active New York Stock Exchange issue, unchanged at 3%. Many min ing companies have been active in recent days, with sharp rises in precious metals increasing intersest in

Westinghouse was second, up 34 westinghouse was second, up % interose at 17, it was followed by YPF, the energy company being privatized by Argentina, up % at 20%. energy company being privatized by Argentina, up b at 20%.

#### GOLD: Climbing Near to \$400

Continued from Page 11 other precious metals are very similar to gold.

"Silver and platinum both look the same as gold," said Mr. Bado.
"The equivalents of the \$410 target for gold are \$5.35 for silver and \$425

U.S. investment funds started huying gold futures and options

#### Foreign Exchange

earlier this year on forecasts that the market was finally turning the corner, helped by strong demand from the Middle East and Asia and peaking world output. Fears that a world ecocomic revival would rekindle inflation as well as hullisb historical price charts supported

But the spark for the rally came at the end of April, when it emerged that the investor George Soros had bought 10 percent of the U.S. gold producer Newmont Mining Corp. from the financier James Goldsmith, who bought gold call options with the money

**WORLD STOCK MARKETS** 

Last week, Mr. Goldsmith anflounced he would sell a further tranche of shares in Newmont and some of the proceeds were slated to buy ohysical gold.

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The news coincided with a cut in German interest rates, a move followed by other European nations This was seen as being hullish for

The dollar rose Wednesday in New York against most major for-eign currencies, but slipped against the Japanese ven as news was digested from the G-7 meetings.

A Japanese official boosted the yen hy saying the pain threshhold for his nation's exporters could be in the 95 to 105 yen-per-dollar The U.S. currency sank on the

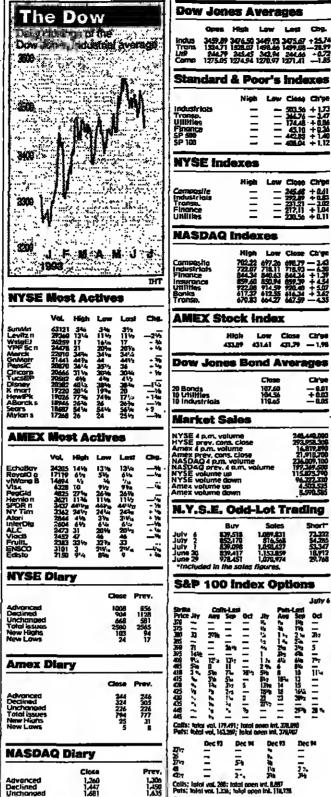
yen at 106.83 ven and then rallied to 107.55, still down from 108.80 on Tuesday. The dollar inched up to 1.7070

DM from 1.7046 on Tuesday.

report, bottoming out against the

The value of the British pound sank to \$1.4935 from \$1.5035. Against other currencies, the dollar rose to 1.5130 Swiss francs from 1.5115, and to 5.7740 French frames from 5.7650.

In London, the dollar edged up to 1.7017 DM from 1.6990 on Tuesday. The pound ran into some sizable profit-taking and slipped to \$1,4920 from Tuesday's \$1.5110. (AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg) options,



## Academic Resigns at Salomon

leading academic in the complex world of options, had resigned as the co-head of its derivatives unit. He will continue to teach at Stanford

Mr. Scholes, who joined Salomon in 1991, said Tuesday that he would like to apply his theories to managing money for clients in a smaller entrepreneurial company.

Along with Fisher Black, now at Goldman, Sachs & Co., Mr. Scholes developed a mathematical formula in 1973 that is widely used to value

## Via Associated Press

NEW YORK - Salomon Brothers Inc. said that Myron S. Scholes, a

## U.S./AT THE CLOSE

**Wang Predicts Profitability This Fall** 

BOSTON (Combined Dispatches) — Wang Laboratories Inc. prepared Wednesday to amerge from Chapter 11 bankruptcy-law proceedings and said it would "be profitable again each quarter" after Oct. 1.

The company's president, Joseph M. Tucci, said Wang would file its formal reorganization plan with U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Boston on Thursday and planned to emerge as a "software and services" company. The plan calls for Wang to sell 30 million new common shares, settle most creditor claims and obtain new financine. The computer company has

creditor claims and obtain new financing. The computer company has operated under court protection from creditors for nearly 8 year.

Mr. Tucci said Wang would report a net loss for the year ended June 30 of about \$199 million, including a restructuring charge of \$39 million, on revenue of \$1.24 billion. In late American Stock Exchange trading, Wang's Class 2 charge primary unchanged at 42.75 courts of under the primary unchanged. Wang's Class B shares were unchanged at 43.75 cans on volume exceeding 1.1 million shares, more than 10 times their daily average over the past three months.

#### Wholesale Inventories Rise Again

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — Inventories of American wholesalers rose in May for the third consecutive month, the Commerce Department

The 0.3 percent increase came despite a 1.7 percent gain in wholesale sales, the lastest pace in four months. The report suggested that retail demand says not strong enough to generate a spurt of new orders for required was not strong enough to generate a spurt of new orders for manufactured goods.

But the inventory-to-sales ratio, which measures the amount of time it takes to liquidate goods, declined to 1.31 in May from 1.33 in April, the lowest since October 1990, when it was also 1.31.

#### Tribune Co. Plans Acquisitions

CHICAGO (UPI) — Tribune Co. has announced it would buy Compton's Multimedia Publishing Group from Encyclopedia Britannica Inc. for \$57 million and would acquire Contemporary Books for \$40 million. Both transactions are expected to be completed this year.

Tribune Newspaper Co., a wholly owned subsidiary of Tribune Co., will be renamed Tribune Publishing Co. to reflect the growth of its specialty publishing and electronic information services, John W. Madigan, president and chief executive officer, said Tuesday.

Compton's, which is best known for its encyclopedia, publishes reference, education, entertainment and business information titles. Contemporary of the contemporary of

ence, education, entertainment and business information titles. Contemporary Books, founded in 1946, publishes popular nonfiction titles as well as with educational texts. The Chicago-based company, which employs about 100 people, had revenue of \$20 million in the year ended in June.

## Quantum to Sell Big Mueller Stake NEW YORK (Knight-Ridder) — The sale of Mneller Industries Inc.

stock planned by George Soros's Quantum Fund comprises the bulk of the fund's stake in the Wichita, Kansas, metals products maker, a Mueller spokesman said.

Mr. Soros's fund currently holds roughly 49 percent of Mueller Industries. The pending stock sale would bring that stake to as low as 10 percent, including overallotments. The company's shares fell \$5.375 on Wednesday, to \$28,625.

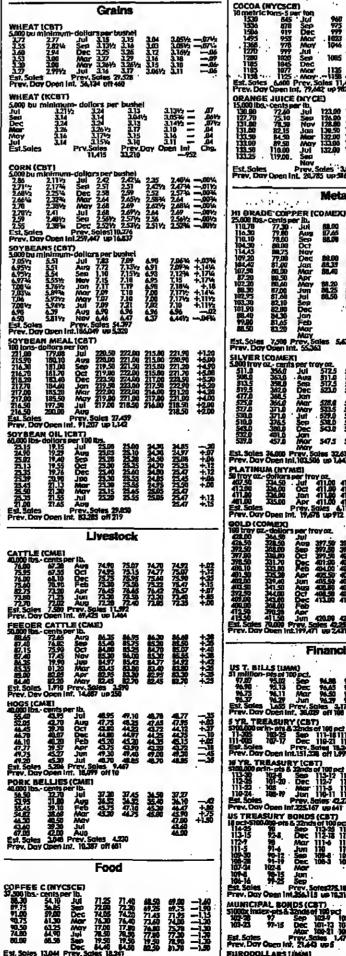
The spokesman would not comment on the sale. He did say, however, that Mueller stock had nearly doubled in value since the fourth quarter of 1992, when it traded at a low of 15%.

#### For the Record

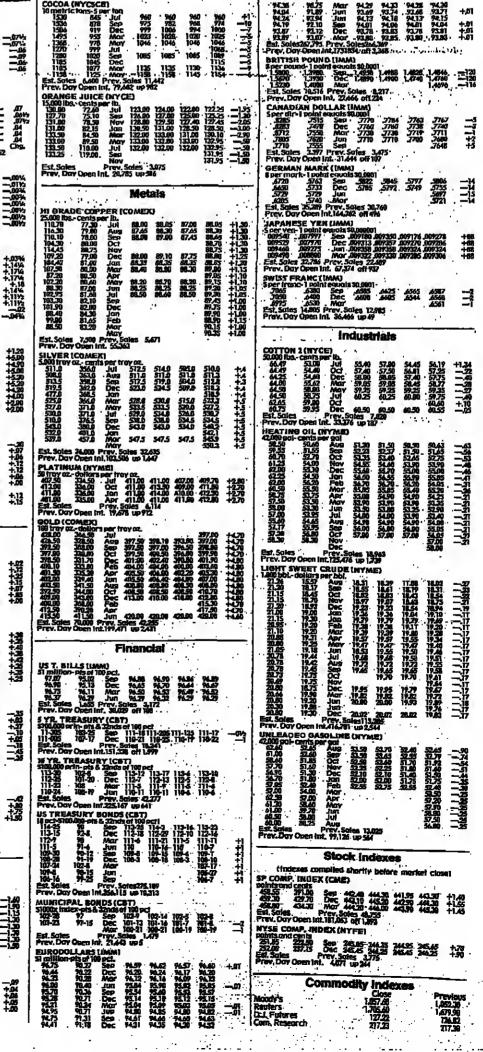
Bill Cosby hired Goldman, Sachs & Co. to seek financing for a possible \$4 billion bid for NBC-TV, Vanity Fair magazine said. (Reuers) Chevron Corp. said it would put its 71-year-old headquarters building in San Francisco's financial district on the market. It had no estimate on its market value.

Tandy Corp. said it named Leonard Roberts, former chairman and chief executive officer of Shoney's Inc., president of its Radio Shack consumer electronics stores.

#### **U.S. FUTURES**



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EUROPE

**Paris** 

CAC 40

## Russia Gets U.S. Aid for Oil Sector

WASHINGTON - The United States and Russia have signed a long awaited deal that will grant Moscow 52 billion in loans to ravitalize its energy sector.

The agreement came Tuesday, the eve of the summit meeting of the Group of Seven industrial nations. It was signed by the chairman of the U.S. Export-Import Bank, Kenneth Brody, and the Russian ambassador. Vladimir Lukin.

The deal followed more than a year of delays and wrangling and came just hours before the G-7 leaders sat down to discuss Russian aid, which is high on their list of pressing economic issues.

Mr. Brody called the deal "a useful sign to the world," while Mr. Lukin said the timing sent "a very good signal" to the leaders of the G-7: "It may stimulate others to do the same thing," he said.

President Boris N. Yelisin of Rus-

sia has been invited to the summit meeting of the United States, Japan, Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada in Tokyo, and plans to meet President Bill Clinton of the United States separately.

Before the funds can be made available to Russia, the World Bank has to waive any claim to the program's oil and gas export revenue. Export-Import Bank officials expect the waiver by the end of

Without the waiver, Russia would not be able to meet one of the key requirements of the plan; which requires it to repay the loans by sending some of the export reveque into offshore escrow accounts. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

## And Now, a Topless Mini Go-Cart With a Speedometer Thrives

LONDON - It symbolized the Swinging '60s. Now, after several reincarnations and an attempt casts life, Britain's beloved motor car, the Mimi, is

going topless.
With 5.26 million Minis manufactured, the parent company, Rover Group, a unit of British Acro-space PLC, is for the first time offering a produc-

non convertible. The convertible will boost the Mini's image, but not sales. Rover will only build about 15 a month. Over a span of 34 years, the Mini has been a pickup truck, a van, a jeep and a luxury car as well as a family runabout. It survived the entire era-

between psychedelia and ecologia.

The Mini — all 3.05 meters (10 feet) of it — has been the British antithesis of the Rolls-Royce since it was first sold in 1959 for £496/9 (\$1,390 at the time):

Little more than a four-seat, box-shaped go-cart equipped with a speedometer and 10-inch wheels. the Mini was the automobile of choice for the likes of Peter Sellers, Britt Erland, Princess Margaret and asserted bell-bottomed rock stars.

Mini sales peaked at an annual 318,475 in 1971, and the manufacturers were ready to call it a day in 1986. However, concern for cheap, fuel-efficient cars saved a vehicle that even its biggest fans say lias the riding qualities of a trash can and the accessibility of a mouse hole.

Today, it is a trend setter in Japan, the Mini's largest market. In 1991, the Japanese bought 10.360 Minis, nearly 2,000 more than the British. Rever now produces 40,000 Minis a year in four

The \$7,950 Sprite.

• The \$9,950 Mayfair . The \$10,500 fuel-injected Cooper

• The \$18,000 convertible. The Mini is 38 centimeters shorter than the new

European city car, France's Renault Twingo, and gets up to 50 miles (80 kilometers) per gallon (3.2

liters) on the highway.

Powered by a 1,275 cubic centimeter (76.5 cubic inch) engine, a Mini accelerates fast enough for the former racing driver Nikki Landa to own two.

Shake-Up at State Firms Before Sale There are 248 Mini fan clubs around the world.

A magazine, MiniWorld, has a monthly paid circu-PARIS - Industry Minister Gelation of 35,000 in 25 countries. Masochists still try to top the 1986 record of 66 rard Longuet on Wednesday sigadults - inside and on top - who were briefly naled he would seek to shake up transported by a Mini in an event televised by BBC. some of France's state-owned com-"It's a classless car," said Rover spokesman Kevin Jones. "The rich and the less fortunate all in the conservative government's love it, and it's become a classic." privatization program. Many middle-aged Britons learned to drive in a

In an interview with the business daily Les Echos, Mr. Longuet said the computer concern Groupe Bull would have to end its run of big losses. Bull is on the privatization hist, but it is not expected to be sold soon. It has posted losses of 14.82

billion francs (\$2.57 billion) in the past three years. On Monday, Bull executives, in announcing a second round of job cuts, held out the prospect of break-ing even in 1995. Mr. Longuet said

in the interview that Bull was adrift and needed a clearer strategy. He also said he hoped the carmaker Renault would complete its merger with Volvo AB of Sweden

before August. "We are anxious to make sure that the Renault-Volvo merger happens quickly and eases the priization of the group, which should be a major company under French control," he said.

He implied Alcatel Alsthom could increase its holding in the nuclear power plant concern Framatome beyond the 44 percent limit imposed by the Socialist government voted out of office in March.

He also suggested the state telephone company France Telecom, which is not a privatization candidate, nevertheless needed to be able to take equity stakes in other com-

# France Will Seek

partnerships, something its bylaws currently rule out. France plans to start selling 21

financial and industrial concerns panies ahead of their planned sale this fall as part of a five-year plan. The oil company Societé Nationale Elf Aquitaine and the chemical and drug giant Rhône-Poulenc SA are "running neck and neck" as the possible first industrial concerns to be sold off in the privatization, Mr. Longuet said.

He defined his aim as tojecting "dynamism" ioto public companies through an "aggressive strategy of alliances and privatizations." For instance, be suggested Pechiney SA, the aluminum and packaging concern, should look for allies. He pointed to a news report last

month saying that a packaging gi-ant could be created by linking Pechiney and the French industrial concern Saint-Gobain. "I am convinced that people have reflected on that in the two companies which have been named," he said.

Another possibility would be to find an electricity-generation partfor Pechiney, he added.

Mr. Longuet also suggested the government might seek to privatize omson Consumer Electronics and the defense concern Thornson-CSF as a single entity. Investors would be expected to flock to the profitable Thomson-CSF, but the consumer electronics concern has posted losses for the past two years while spending large sums to devel-op of high-definition television.

Mr. Longuet acknowledged that the two had different corporate cultures but said be did not rule out offering them for sale together.

Thomson-CSF's stockholders seemed unnerved by the possibility. The defense concern's share price fell 2.6 percent Wednesday on the Paris Bourse, and analysts said concern that the company could be linked with Thomson Consumer Electronics was the reason. Thornson-CSF closed at 168.10 francs (\$29.16) a share, down 4.40 francs, Separately, Thomson-CSF said a

review of requirements through 1994 indicated it needed to cut 1,600 obs. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP) ■ Economic Outlook Dims

France's gross domestic product, excluding administrative contributions, is set to shrink 1.2 percent this of debts risked denting the image of year as fears of unemployment keep Italian business generally. consumer demand low, Bloomberg Business News quoted INSEE, the French Economics Ministry's statis- they risk having a negative effect tics office, as saying from Paris. A on the economy and the finance, month ago, INSEE predicted only a with the risk of a systemic crisis, 0.8 percent contraction.

#### SOF'MA'MJJ Wednesday Exchange Change Close Close +0.53 113.20 113.80 Amsterdam -0.22 6,569.37 6,554.70 Slock Index Brussels 1,700.87 DAX Frankfurt .+0.33 661.49 Frenkfurt FAZ +0.58 1,241.61 1,248.80 HEX Helsinki 2,235.00 0.04 Financial Times 30 2,234.10 London 2,848:10 +0.01 2,848.30 FISE 100 -0.49 257.1D 258,35 General index +0.51 1,186.00 1,180.00 MIB +0.44 1,935.12 1,943.73 **CAC 40** +0.89 1,324.34 1,312.66 Affaersværlden Stockholm +0.27 369.78 370.79 Stock Index Vienna -0.73 819.00 SBS Zurich

#### Very briefly:

Investor's Europe

Frankluit

London

FTSE 100 Index

 Aer Lingus's survival plan, which would eliminate 1,500 jobs, won government approval but faces opposition from unions representing most of the work force. The plan would also scrap a mandatory stopover in Shannon, in western Ireland, for trans-Atlantic flights.

• Dixons Group PLC said its pretax profit fell 33 percent in the latest financial year, to £33.5 million (\$50.2 million), from £50.1 million a year earlier. The result was well below analysis' expectations.

Courtailds PLC sold its flexible packaging operation to the Scotush Sidlaw Group PLC for £79 million. The division, which employs 975 people, had sales of £112 million in the latest financial year.

• The European Court of Justice ruled that the word "brandy" can be used in the names of fruit liqueurs, denying a Spanish application to limit the name to its own product, made from distilled wine. BASF AG's pharmacenticals unit Knoll AG, which had an operating loss of 20 million DM in the first half of 1993, plans to cut 400 to 600 jobs

from its work force of 4,000 in Germany.

#### KMART: Selling Consumerism in Eastern Europe

Continued from Page 11 many in the 40-plus age group as in the 30-plus age group passed the tests. I was encouraged that women

The flagship Prague store is the first to have its gloomily lit counters ripped out and replaced with hright, open floor space, where shoppers can wander,

produce higher volume, a key feature of Kmart's the whims of demanding retailers. operations. But in the short term this created a probintial order for 100,000 pocket knives for Kmarts in lem: There were not enough Czech goods to fill the initial order for 100,000 pocket knives for Kmarts in expanded space. So the first big special offer at rockthe United States. But that order represents half the

Czech mannfacturers and sent them to its buyers at its headquarters in Troy, Michigan, for possible introduc-tion in stores in the United States.

over 40 with experience were happy to accept the knives to fishing gear. About 10 products won orders change, he said. Local manufacturers welcomed the large orders

from the American Kmarts. But factory managers said they were unsure how to react. They are unaccustomed touch, feel and even try on the goods.

The redesign resulted in more shelves and racks to to adjusting to the uncertainties of market forces and

The products ranged from glassware to pocket

The Czech Mikov factory, for example, received an

expanded space. So the first big special offer at rockbottom prices — which sold out in three days — was of
summer shorts (\$2) and tops (\$3) maids a Asia.

The Czich manufacture, is not, asia, to produce be more orders, perhaps for a million knives. But,
quickly, Mr. MacNell sand.

To push local plants to produce and are decrete should Mikov invest now in more machinery, and even
production, Kmart mathematics leaves should so without a firm commitment from Kmart?

#### **AIRLINE:** Lufthansa Sees Loss

Continued from Page 11 view of the worsening of the eco-

Mini and it was the setting for many a first sexual

encounter. "It's a part of our past," said Nigel

The Mini gained a certain notoriety to the 1960s

when a London jury, deliberating a breach-of-

promise suit, was asked to decide if a couple had

en able to consummate their relationship in the

The jurors solemnly trooped out to the court's

perking lot with the bewigged judge and black-robed lawyers, inspected the car and a couple of

clothed actors recruited for the day, and then

The Mini grew out of the need for fuel-efficient

cars that could ease the pain of gasoline radoning caused by the Suez crisis. Designer Alec Issigonis set himself a 10-font limit on length and developed

the first four-cylinder, four-stroke transverse en-

He built the gearbox into the engine's crankcase.
To drive the front wheels, he borrowed from submarine-periscope technology. It had sliding win-

dows, since Mr. Issigonis wanted to save interior

space by eliminating the handles.

Its staying power has caused Volkswagen AG to wonder whether it should once again offer its Beetle in Europe. The Beetle currently is built only

gine in order to shorten the bood.

in Mexico for Latin America.

Fryatt, the editor of MiniWorld.

The rich and the less

fortunate all love it.

Kevin Jones, a Rover Group

car's back seat.

decided it was possible.

nomic crisis, Mr. Attali said. Mr. Attali also criticized the EC Commission for not reacting to a white paper produced by European airlines 18 months ago on what it called "unfair" compedition from U.S. airlines and said he wanted the American-French air-traffic agreement to be reaegotiated as well. (Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

Austria Air Sets a Decision

airlines it would cooperate with or and Air France.

whether it would continue to operate on its own. Reuters reported from Vienna.

The state-owned carrier also said it had a net loss of 290 million schillings (\$24.3 million) in the first six months of 1993, compared with a loss of 126 million schillings a year earlier, and it expected to post a net loss of 400 million schillings and an operating loss of 700 mil-tion schillings for the full year. Austrian is in talks with Swissair,

KLM and Scandinavian Airlines System about the possibility of pooling their operations to counter Austrian Airlines' management the financial crisis in the internaboard said the carrier would decide tional aviation industry. It is also next month what other European talking separately with Lufthansa

### Mr. Desario recalled that about

A Warning on Ferruzzi Debt

ROME - A Bank of Italy official urged swift action Wednesday to ease the deepening debt problems at the family-controlled Ferruzzi conglomerate before they damaged the national economy. The central bank's vice director

general, Vincenzo Desario, also warned that the crisis that has blown up in recent weeks over Ferruzzi's 31 trillion lire (\$20.6 billion) "If such situations are not ade-

quately and promptly dealt with. he told a parliamentary commutee.

Ferruzzi. Italy's second-largest private group, is waiting for five prepare a rescue plan.

100 foreign banks were owed around six trillion lire (\$4 billion) by Ferruzzi. "The dimensions and the divison of the money owed to foreign banks." he said, "could have undesirable effects on how Italian borrowers are viewed.":

Meanwhile, Price Waterhouse & Co. said it has withdrawn its certification of the Ferruzzi accounts following the discovery of new losses at the company's Montedison SpA unit. A new audit is under way, (Renters, Bloomberg)

## HARRY: He's a Consultant, a Broker, a Doctor and More — Or So He Says

laugh, and it was exactly what we

His spools have been particular-

ly effective in the recent lean times.

"We had just gone through a reorganization that was painful and had lost a number of people, with some others being reassigned," said

Certain Teed Corp., a maker of in-sulated glass based in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, that is a subsidiary

of Compagnie de Saint Gobain SA.

outstanding in making us laugh about the situation," Mr. Kegler

said. "We're part of a French com-

"Harry's routine was absolutely

succession of odd jobs from 1977 to

1979 - copywriter, reporter, insurance adjuster - before wandering

into a comedy club in Miami. It was all he needed. In 1979, he made his stand-up debut at a club in

Hallandale, just outside Miami,

shaking like a leaf but hitting the mark, carning five orations in 12

minutes.
It was a big crowd, the right spot, and I gained enormous confidence; then I bombed every other months.

night for the next three months,

TOP FUNDS

Continued from Page 11 or two and always, he says, a peck

to see how the boss — usually the target — is taking it.

It almost always can sion," Mr. Freedman said, "until I get to the point where people say, 'Hey, wait a minute, this has got to

he a put-on.
Addressing about 200 healthcare clients of the Indianapolisbased Vasa Insurance Group at a convention in Las Vegas recently, he was introduced as Dr. Harry Preedman, a doctor of philosophy. from Harvard, an expert on hospi tal administration and an authority on health-care reform who had been an adviser to Hillary Rodham

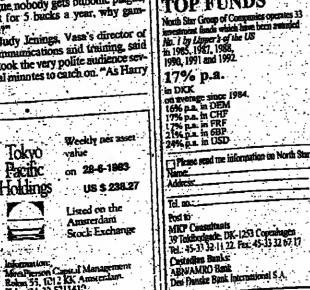
Clinton's task force. As "Dr." Freedman strode to the podium, the audience applauded respectfully and awaited his words of wisdom. The words were not exactly what was expected.

"Everyone involved in the health-care industry is going to have to share in the sacrifice, and that's particularly true for the in-surance industry, he began. "Some of you may he aware of what is known as the Jackson Hole Plan, where a group of congress men wrote up ideas for managed competition in health care. Well, frankly, we haven't really bothered to read that plan, but we have come up with our own program, which we call the Jersey Shore Plan, that we think is going to revolutionize

health insurance.

"You know when you pay for most health insurance, you're covered for every illness, So not going to get every illness. So our policy is you only pay for the disease you want to be covered for," be told the increasingly puzzied audience. You want protec-fion for tuberculosis, that's 50 bucks a year. For another 5 bucks a year, you don't have to worry about getting salmonella or bubonic plague. Now, some people might argue nobody gets bubonic plague, but for 5 backs a year, why gam-

Judy Jenings, Vasa's director of communications and training, said it took the very polite audience several minutes to catch on "As Harry



president at the Tucker Anthony

After moving be he began making the comedy club circumstrates like Las Vegas and Atlantic City. He has opened shows for Eddie Murphy. Jerry Scinfeld and other top comics, as well as performing on television contedy shows. But four years ago Harry Kegler, a vice president at he saw a window of opportunity in Certain Teed Corp. a maker of in the corporate arena when a friend

> corporate show. It's different than stand-up, where you have to hit them hard and fast," he said. "With a corpo-

pany that has been in business ruse on unsuspecting executives.

There are risks, though, and Mr. since 1640. He began by saying there was something the andience. There are risks, though, and Mr. probably didn't even know about. Freedman learned the hard way our parent company: that when it what not to do. One cardinal rule: never roast someone too long or the started, they were instrumental in making the framework for the guil-lotine — so in one way or another. heads had been rolling here for the last 400 years. Just that one little audience becomes sympathetic, even if just an hour before the target was the hated boss. He always checks his script with the person in charge to make sure it's all in good

inside joke relaxed my people.

The real Harry Freedman is the son of a judge from Freeport, New
York. He attended the University
boss might blow up before getting
the joke Michael Rulison, first vice
boss might blow up before getting
the joke Michael Rulison, first vice
the joke Michael Rulison and the joke Michael Rulison an and a half, and then took on a

came out with more and more out. Mr. Freedman recalled. "Stand-up rageous statements, they began takes a couple of years to become brokerage in Syracuse, hired Mr. wondering but they didn't want to decent and a lot more to get good. Freedman to come in as "Phil," a embarrass him by langhing, she Little by little, I started getting top stockbroker from Kidder, Peabard Said. But soon "they felt free to," more consistent."

The started getting top stockbroker from Kidder, Peabard Said. But soon "they felt free to," more consistent."

The started getting top stockbroker from Kidder, Peabard Said. But soon "they felt free to," more consistent." he described as unpredictable For insurance, he let his boss who was to sit next to the chairman

- in on the joke. The boss had a note in his pocket explaining the ruse in case the chairman blew a fuse. "Thankfully, he didn't have to use it," Mr. Rulison said. "The chairman burst ont laughing as asked for help writing a script for a Harry went after him. Another cardinal rule is never to spend too much time with guests before the show. Trying to stay to

character can be hazardous. Roger and fast." he said. "With a torperate show, you can use more subtle-rate show and you can use more show and you can us er, and the comedian happened to sit next to the executive vice president, who was a great believer in motivational speakers, and the chairman, Mr. Berkley's father, for hunch before the speech.

As they grilled him on what he would talk about, Mr. Freedman

became quieter and quieter. Just before the speech, Mr. Berkley Then there is the risk that the pulled his son aside: "MotivaConal

### **Job Cuts** Ire Unions at Aerospatiale

PARIS - Labor unions at the French aircraft maker Acrospatiale have called a twohour strike for Thursday to protest the state-controlled company's plan to eliminate up to 1,500 jobs in 1994. A statement Wednesday by

four unions at the company's headquarters in Toulouse called for work stoppages and demonstrations at plants in Toulouse, Names and Bourges. An Aerospatiale source said the company was doing away

with more jobs, after cutting 1,145 this year, because of "the major weakness of new orders in the aircraft division." But the unions suggested the cuts in the company's 45,000-member work force

were meant to make it more attractive for privatization. Aerospadale is part of Airbus Industrie, the European airliner consortium.

#### GT DEUTSCHLAND FUND Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable

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Notice is hereby given to the shareholders, that the

#### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of shareholders of GT DEUTSCHLAND FUND will be held at the offices of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg, on Friday, July 16, 1993 at 2.30 p.m. with the following agenda:

1. To consider and approve the Reports of the Board of Directors and of the Auditor, 2. To approve the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Operations as at March 31,

1993 and to allocate the net results; To discharge the Board of Directors and the Auditor in respect of the performance of their dudes for the year ended March 31, 1993;

4. To elect the Directors to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders; 5. To elect as Auditor to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders:

Coopers & Lybrand S.C.; 6. To approve the payment of Directors' fees of \$ 7,000 each;

7. Any other business:

8. Adjournment.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the items on the agenda of the Annual General Meeting and that decisions will be taken on a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to attend the meeting of July 16, 1993, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting with the registered office of the company or with Banque Internacionale à Luxembourg, 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

### GT BIOTECHNOLOGY & HEALTH FUND

Société Anonyme Registered office: 2, boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg R.C. Luxembourg No. B 24840

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders, that the

#### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of shareholders of GT BIOTECHNOLOGY & HEALTH FUND will be held at the offices of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg, on Friday, July 16, 1993 at 3.00 p.m. with the following agenda:

. To consider and approve the Reports of the Board of Directors and of the Auditor; To approve the Statement of Net Assets as at March 31, 1993 and the Statement of Operations for the year ended March 31, 1993 and to allocate the net results; To discharge the Board of Directors and the Auditor in respect of the performance of their

duties for the year ended March 31, 1993; . To elect the Directors to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders; To clect as Auditor to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders:

Coopers & Lybrand S.C.; 6. To approve the payment of Directors' fees of \$ 7,000 each;

7. Any other business;

8. Adjournment.

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the items on the agenda of the Annual General Meeting and that decisions will be taken on a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting. In order to attend the meeting of July 16, 1993, the owners of bearer shares will have to

deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting with the registered office of the

company-or with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 69, route d'Esch. L-1470 Luxembourg. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

GT US SMALL COMPANIES FUND Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable Registered office: 2, boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg R.C. Luxembourg No. B 25176

Nodce is hereby given to the shareholders, that the

### ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of shareholders of GT US SMALL COMPANIES FUND will be held at the offices of Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, Société Anonyme, 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg, on Friday, July 16, 1993 at 4.00 p.m. with the following agenda:

1. To consider and approve the Reports of the Board of Directors and of the Auditor: 2. To approve the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Operations as at March 31,

1993 and to allocate the net results: To discharge the Board of Directors and the Auditor in respect of the performance of their dudes for the year ended March 31, 1993; 4. To elect the Directors to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders;

5. To elect as Auditor to serve until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders:

Coopers & Lybrand S.C.; 6. To approve the payment of Directors' fees of \$ 7,000 each;

7. Any other business: 8. Adjournment

The shareholders are advised that no quorum is required for the items on the agenda of the Annual General Meeting and that decisions will be taken on a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to attend the meeting of July 16, 1993, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting with the registered office of the company or with Banque Internationale a Luxembourg, 69, route d'Esch, L-1470 Luxembourg.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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MirePerson Capital Management Robus 55, 1012 KK Amsterdam Tol. - 31-20-5211410

MKP Causaltants 39 Toldbodgade, DK-1253 Copenhagen Tel., 45-33 32-11 22 Fax: 45-33 32 67 17

By Kurt Eichenwald

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Federal regulators are seeking at least \$350 million in fines and penalties

from Prudential Securities Inc. to settle charges

of securities law violations stemming from the firm's practices in selling limited partnerships during the 1980s, according to people with knowledge of the talks.

Negotiations over the settlement have been heatic but fluid, and the final cost of fines and penalties could rise to as much as \$400 million

before an agreement in principle is reached,

these people said on Tuesday.

But even the \$350 million figure would be the most ever paid by an investment firm to settle

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# Wednesday's Prices MASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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That was soon raised to \$100 million, which was doubled again, to \$200 million. All of those charges of fraud in the retail brokerage business. Only the \$650 million paid by Drexel

Prudential Faces Fine of \$350 Million

dential penalty, but that case involved improper actions in trading and underwriting securities; not in selling them to individual investors. Because the Prudential actions being investi-

gated involved improprieties in the retail busi-

ness, they were more broadly felt than those of Drexel or Salomon Brothers Inc., which paid

\$290 million last year to settle charges of fraud in government securities auctions. Tens of

thousands of individual investors lost hundreds of millions of dollars or more in Prudential's

The pensities now under discussion far exceed what Prudential hoped to pay to settle the case. The firm was said to have offered \$50 million at the beginning of the settlement talks.

partnerships in oil, gas and real estate.

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Despite the months of talks, negotiators are said now to believe a deal is inevitable. "There will be a settlement," a person with knowledge of the negotiations Said.

An agreement in principle could be struck as early as this month, one person said. A final deal would be signed as soon as September.

Finderal and state regulators have been inves-

Federal and state regulators have been investigating whether Prudential misrepresented the potential return, risk and liquidity of the partnerships it assembled in the 1980s. Investigators say that many of the firm's clients should not have been-placed in the risky, high-commis-

not have streets.

Prudential is said to be seeking a global settlement of investigations by federal and state regulators, and wide approval of the agreement's terms are necessary before a deal can be

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## High Yen — Part of the Problem?

## Some Americans Say It Blocks a Trade-Gap Solution

A COMPANY OF STREET

but there is less direct American investment

In the past 10 years, Japan made \$325 billion of business investments abroad, a lit-

tle more than 40 percent of which went to the

United States. But foreign companies, facing high costs and numerous informal market

barriers if not outright hostility, have been

able to invest a relatively minuscule \$22 bil-

lion in business operations in Japan in the same period. American companies supplied about 40 percent of that sum.

In contrast to Japan, the United States gets

about the same amount of business invest-

ment from abroad as American companies

invest oversess.

At one time, the Japanese government de-

nied that it stifled investment. But the evi-

dence is so overwhelming now that it has begun several programs to attract loreign

capital. Government-controlled institutions

are offering low-cost loans and extensive in-

But the fact that many observers now see

opening Japan to foreign investment as a

more promising way of tackling the trade problem than continuing to cajole Tokyo to import more goods is why the year's surge is

such a sharp double-edged sword. On the microeconomic level, where business execu-

tives make their daily decisions, the strong

yen only sets up a hurdle for those stroggling

Some U.S. government economists say that

when costs in Japan rise in dollar terms, the

yields on investments in Japan rise as well.

making the investments attractive. Executive

reply, though, that as the price of entry rises,

mores the fact that most international trade

to penetrate the Japanese market.

formation to help foreign companies.

in Japan than there is in Brazil.

By James Sterngold New York Times Service

TOKYO - The resurgent year has angened Japan's exporters about as much as it has pleased the United States, which sees the recent strengthening of the currency aga the dollar as one means of reducing yawning Japanese trade surpluses

But some American business executives and trade specialists are warning that the strong-year policy could backfire.

Yes, they say, a strong yen will make American goods less expensive, relative to Japanese products, and thus more competitive. But the strong yen — the dollar has fallen more than 13 percent against the Japa-nese currency since the beginning of the year —is also making it prohibitively expensive to build factories, distribution networks and marketing operations in Japan. And trade specialists said such investment is crucial to achieving sustained success in this aotorious-ly difficult market.

As the U.S. currency weakens, it takes more dollars to buy companies, rent offices, hire employees, advertise or build plants in Japan — activities that must be paid for in yen — the strong yen has undercut an important compettive tool for doing business in Japan.

You've got to control your own destiny in

this market if you want to really penetrate it." said. Thomas A. Lynch, a partner with KPMG Peat Marwick, an international consulting and accounting firm. That's why direct investment really matters." The logic behind this emphasis on invest-

ment, rather than simply on placing more foreign-made goods in Japanese stores, is simple: Exports follow investment. Trade experts say they have found a striking correlation between investment and exports.

"Overwhelmingly, U.S. exports of manufactured goods go to countries where there is substantial U.S. direct investment presence," Edward Graham of the Institute for International Economics wrote in a paper presented at a seminar at Yale University.

This means direct spending on business operations, such as acquisitions, plant construction and investments in other operations, as opposed to buying securities or other financial instruments.

Japan is expected to post a record \$160 billion trade surplus this year, about \$50. billion of which will be with the United-States. But there is another imbalance in Japan's relations with the rest of the world. that is even more loosided: Japanese compames are among the largest foreign investors in the world, but Japan gets less business investment from foreign companies than any other industrialized country.

Japan, for example, is the United States ; overseas subsidiaries. The more free these second-largest trading partner, after Canada, companies are to establish overseas units to

make and sell their goods, the greater the volume of trade.

Even in Japan, experience has shown that trade does expand with investment. A recent study by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry found that affiliates of foreign concerns in Japan account for less than 5 percent of Japan's exports but about 17 percent of its imports.

In the year ended March 31, 1992, these affiliates imported \$3.5 billion more of goods into Japan than they exported. In other words, they did precisely what various governmental trade negotiators have been trying to achieve with little success: They reduced Japan's trade surphis.

Japanese companies have followed this strategy with notable success abroad — investing huge sums so that they operate through companies they control.

Sumitomo Corp., for instance, sells 80 percent to 90 percent of its exports to its own overseas subsidiaries, said Hiroo Kinoshita, an executive managing director.

This is the approach that American multinational companies have used to build a significant presence in Europe, where the United States has a trade surplus. The only major market where it has proved nearly possible to use, in fact, is Japan.

Corporate Japan agrees that steps should be taken to encourage direct investment. "Japan has considerably more regulations on business than most other countries, and this undoubtedly obstructs the entry of new companies, both domestic and foreign, into the market," Keidanren, a group representing Japan's largest corporations, said in a stody last year. "We take the view that in certain areas such as corporate finance, taxation,

The report also concedes that the keiretsu. or groupings of companies that are bound together through cross-shareholdings, can obstruct investment from outside and that unwritten but implied instructions from government officials and other informal regulations discriminate against foreign companies.

etc., foreign firms must be accorded preferen-

When foreign companies do make efforts to break into Japan by looking for acquisitions, the results generally have been poor.

The opportunities we see are often ones canese companies aren't interested in." Mr. Lynch of KPMG Peat Marwick said. Twe oever seen anything approximating an open auction for a company in Japan."

they are discouraged from taking the risks.

Moreover, specialists said, the out approach of focusing on the movement of goods. What is particularly frustrating for some is that the collapse of Japanese stock prices over takes place, not just between countries, but the past three years and the simultaneous between multimational companies and their plunge in Japanese real estate prices had been expected to help change that.

## **Leaders Are Sought** After Hyundai **Workers Strike**

SEOUL - About 60,000 workers at Hyundai group companies went on a one-day strike Wednesday, and police and prosecutors were looking for 11 union leaders

trial action. The 24-hour strike for improved pay and working conditions paravzed the operations of South Korea's biggest exporter. A presecution official said 10 Hyundai union leaders as well as Dan Byung Ho. chairman of another labor group called Chonnohyop, were being sought for violating a law against collective industrial action at the

company-group level. The Geneva-based International Metalworkers Federation said it had sent an urgent protest to Presi-dent Kim Young Sam urging him to call off the search for Mr. Dan, saying such action violated United Nations labor accords.

South Korea recently joined the UN's International Labor Organization, which sets labor standards. Workers stayed off their jobs at Hyundai Motor Co... Hyundai Heavy Industries, Hyundai Preci-sion Industries, Hyundai Heavy Electric Machinery, Hyundai Heavy Equipment, Hyundai Wood Industries, Mipo Shipbuilding and Korea Flange, Workers at Hyundai Steel Pipe staged a partial strike.

The Hyundai chairman, Chung Se Jung, apologized to the nation and urged the strikers to return to work while negotiations with employers continue.

I urge union leaders to stop the strike and return to their respective companies to continue negotiations and quickly put an end to the

The problem cannot be resolved by collective action, and especially a joint strike cannot be

Union leaders and managers were talking Wednesday to try to find a solution to the labor dispute

Hyundai said the strike would cost it S61.2 million in lost sales and S22 million in export losses. It said the biggest part of the loss accused of organizing illegal induswould come at Hyundai Motor, an estimated \$36.2 million in sales and \$10.5 million in exports.

A spokesman at the Federation of Hyundai Labor Unions said its members at individual companies would decide what action to take next. "We are leaving the decisions up to each individual company. They can continue with a full-scale strike or go back to partial strike action," the spokesman said.

The government, fearing the dispute will stall the country's ecocomic recovery, has appealed to workers to settle their differences with management through negotiation and warned workers to stay within the law if they take industri-

Labor Minister Rhee In Je told the National Assembly on Wednesday the government was not considering sending in police to break up the strikes. But he said the ministry would form special observer teams to seek an early end to the disputes at Hyundai Motor and Hyundai Heavy Industries. Leaders of the Hyundai federa-

tion decided to call the unprecedented strike after Mr. Chung, the chairman, refused to meet them for a round of wage negotiations. He said the federation was not a legally recognized organization and that negotiations should be conducted at each Hyundai company rather

than by the group as a whole.

Of the 33 Hyundai companies nine have reached agreements with workers, 20 are still holding talks, and four have yet to begin negotia-(Renters, AFP)

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#### Very briefly:

Investor's Asia

 Yasuda Fire & Marine Insurance Co. has bought 10 percent of INA Life Insurance Co., Philadelphia-based Cigna Corp.'s Japanese life operation; terms were not disclosed

Perusahaan Otomobil Nasional Bhd., or Proton, the Malaysian national carmaker partly owned by Mitsubishi group companies, said pretax profit for the year to March 31 fell 23.9 percent, to 310.3 million ringgit (\$120.5)

million), as a result of higher component costs due to the strong yen. · Automobiles Citroën, one of the two carmaking units of PSA Peugeot Citroen SA, set up a distribution venture worth about 35 million francs (\$6 million) in Taiwan with its local partner, Panvest: Citroën has a 40. percent stake in the venture.

· Taiwan Aerospace Corp.'s chairman. Earle Ho, has submitted his resignation, but the government wants him to stay. Yang Shih-chien, the vice economics minister, said.

PT Barito Pacific Timber, a timber processing company whose major shareholder is the tycoon Prayogo Pangestu, plans to raise about \$200, million through a float of shares on the Jakarta stock exchange, at a price of 6,000 to 7,000 rupiah (\$2.87 to \$3.35) a share.

• Westpac Banking Corp. cut its forecast of Australia's gross domestic product this year to 2.5 percent from 3 percent because of weak growth in exports and sagging consumer spending and business investment.

Bridgestone Corp. will begin construction at the end of the year of a second factory in Thailand, a 12 billion yen (\$111 million) plant north of (AFX, AFP. Bloomberg, Reuters)

## China Tells Its Firms to Compete or Else

BEIIING - China has set a three to free of workers become incomployed. year deadline for the unprofitable state enterprises to become competitive in a market economy, an official newspaper reported on

Chen Qingtai, vice minister of the state eco-nomic and trade commission, said those companies that have no hope of survival should be lowed to go bankrupt."

panies to declare bankruptcy in the mid-1980s, production, personnel and trade.

KUALA LUMPUR - Tan

Sri Datuk Azizan Zaimit Abidin, head of Malaysia's national

oil company, Petronas, is deter-mined to put the brakes on his country's high-speed ride to de-

Malaysia has an estimated 4 billion burrels of crude oil and

trillions of cubic feet of natural

gas. But rising oil demand from

its growing economy is eating

into Malaysia's birthright. in-

sumes half of Malaysia's daily

output of 630,000 barrels, could

hit 650,000 barrels a day by the

year 2000.
The upshot is that energy

planners here fear the country

of 18 million people will soon

As a result, Tan Sri Azizan is

effort is under way to lure more

foreign oil companies into Ma-

laysia to increase exploration ci-

Bbd. - is looking for oil abroad. In the process of ensuring

multinational oil company.

Petronas is one of the most

a profit of \$1.6 billion on sales

ranking of Asia's largest com-

panies by AsiaWeek magazine.

zations and the proposed public

listing of Petronas subsidiaries,

including its chain of retail gas-

oline stations, the company is

verse oil and gas sector.

Through a series of reorgani-

become a net importer of oil.

pendence on oil imports.

Petronas Strives

To Meet Demand

it continued to prop up state enterprises be-

Mr. Chen said the reforms for China's 13,000 large and medium-sized state enterprises will vary depending on the company, but will in-clude an experimental share-holding system and foreign management techniques, the China-Daily reported.

Nearly 1,000 companies, including some wed to go bankrupt."

Although China began allowing some cominclude more control over internal finances. Agence France

Although China began allowing some cominclude more control over internal finances. Agence France

from Beging

However, the report said only about a third. cause of fears of social unrest if large numbers of the state enterprises have been able to adapt to the market.

Previous reports said another third are operating at a loss, posing a heavy burden to the government, which committed to pay salaries and provide employee benefits.

Foreign Debt Up 14.5%

China said its foreign debt at the end of last ear totaled \$69.32 billion, representing an increase of 14.5 percent from the figure in 1991, Agence France-Presse reported Wednesday

# **Share Offer by Tsingtao**

field in a partnership with Austhe Hong Kong stock exchange, said its initial public share offer was oversubscribed 110.5 times. In addition, Petronas has acquired the rights to explore for oil and gas in areas of China. For the world's oil explorers, Malaysia has become one of the

Brewery shares will begin trad-ing on July 15, the company said.

Oil companies have found about I bilion barrels of oil in the past five years m Malaysia. But little will be recovered soon. Many of the discoveries are too small to develop under Malaysia's current terms.

As a result, oil companies are leaving Malaysia. Texaco Inc. leading an ambitious effort to BHP are expected to pull up get companies to convert their stakes soon.

factories to use of natural gas
from oil At the same time, an lieved it was

tralia's Broken Hill Pty.

toughest places to make money

thanks to high corporate taxes,

rising development costs, and only modest chances of finding

large amounts of petroleum.

Burma and Syria

Tan Sri Azizan said he believed it was inevitable that some oil companies would leave. "Anyone who goes into exploration knows the risks," forts. Finally, Petronas — whose full name is Petroliam Nasional he said, "Some will succeed," and some will not.".

Improving the terms for all oil companies would result in windfalls for Royal Dutch-Malaysia's energy fumire. Tan Sri Azizan said he intended to /Shell and Exxon Corp., the transform Petronas, with its two largest oil companies in work force of 12,000, into a Malaysia.

Instead, Petronas is pursuing a policy of improving terms for oil companies on a case-by-case basis. We see the need to be profitable oil companies in the world. In 1991-92, it challed up flexible," Tan Sri Azizan said. of \$6.1 billion, according to a

Still, there is a growing fear that the prospects of finding and developing big oil discoveries in Malaysia are limited. The reality of the situation has forced planners to focus on Malaysia's natural gas resources.

evolving into a holding compa-ny to manage Malaysia's di-Tan Sri Azizan said Petronas wanted to make it possible to develop smaller reserves. "What The company turned heads we want to do is develop certain within the international oil pipelines so that people who have smaller discoveries can decommunity late last year when it won the right to develop Vietvelop their finds," he said. nam's offshore Dai Hung oil

# Heavily Oversubscribed

Brewery Co., the first Chinese state Tsingtao. company to prepare for a listing on

The offering, while popular, did not match some forecasts that predicted it would be 300 times oversubscribed.

Tsingtao is the first of nine Chinese state companies vying for a listing in Hong Kong, Shanghai Pet-rochemical Co., largest of the nine, introduced its prospectus Monday. Tsingtao said 29.071 valid appli-

cations were received from the pub-lic for 272.6 million H-class shares on offer.
Prospective purchasers sent in 85.18 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$10.99 billion) for the distribution

Of shares.
Tsington plans, to join forces with the U.S. beer giant Anheuser-Busch International Holdings to develop the mainland beer market. Anheuser-Busch International will take a 5-percent stake, or 45 million shares, in a private place-

Missouri-based Anheuser-Busch is paying about \$16.4 million for its stake and would like to increase its Its recent purchase of 17.7 per-

delo, was an example of the kind of HONG KONG -- Tsingtao stake it might eventually seek in

"The Anheuser-Busch placement is strategic," said Cheng Yan Jun. vice chairman and deputy general manager of Tsingtao. This should boost shareholder confidence. An-heuser-Busch is the best in the West and we're the best in China, so it is a great combination."

Mr. Chang said the company would use 859 million Hong Kong dollars raised in the issue to expand four of its factories and pay off foreign-denominated loans.

Tsingtao was China's first been producer. Established 89 years ago, it accounts for 90 percent of China's heer exports. The Chinese beer market has

grown at a 14 percent rate over the past five years and is projected to have a 10 percent annual growth rate for the foresceable future, according to Anheuser-Busch.

China's per-capita beer consumption is seven liters (7.4 quarts) a year. Tsingtao said. The Chinese companies will list

two kinds of shares. H-class shares will be reserved for Hong Kong investors and A shares will be listed on mainland exchanges for Chinese in Tsingtao said it would list 100

cent of Mexico's top brewer, Mo-million A shares in Shanghai.

## CITIC to Grow in Australia

lian arm of China's state-owned almost half is tied up in a 10 per-China International Trust & In- cent stake in the Portland aluminvestment Corp. said on Wednesday it aims to become the fastest-grow 1986, when the company started ing part of the group by doubting operations in this country. assets in the next year.

The managing director of CITIC Mr. Zhang said he hoped to exAustralia, Zhang Jijing, said his pand revenue threefold to fourfold, company planned to spend 250 to between 400 million and 500 million to 300 million Australian million dollars in the next year. dollars (\$169-\$203 million) in the next 12 months on coal mining and Although Australia represents meat processing investments.

to become a large sized company,"

MELBOURNE - The Austra- of 266 million dollars, of which ium smelter in Victoria, bought in

just 2 percent of CITIC's world-"For the long term, CITIC wants wide assets, Mr. Zhang said a poto develop the business in Australia tential doubling of assets would represent the fastest annual growth in the group.

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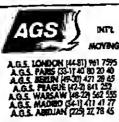
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# Blue Jays Whip White Sox, 5-1,

# With Stewart Winning No. 150

Just when it seemed the Toronto

Blue Jays were about to waste the but consistently pitched out of rest of their lead in the American :- League East, Dave Stewart came through with the type of game that -made him a four-time 20-game

"Stewart certainly built up a reputation for picking guys up in Oak-land." Paul Molitor said.

That's what he did for the Blue Javs on Tuesday night. Stewart shut out the visiting Chicago White Sox on five hits for six innings and Pat Borders drove in two runs as Toronto won, 5-1, to halt its season-high losing streak at five

The Blue Jays increased their lead to two games over the secondplace New York Yankees, who are struggling on the West Coast. ve always felt that the players

had confidence in me in those situations, and that helps my concenbase runners in the first six innings, trouble for his 150th victory in the major leagues.

Jack McDowell, at 12-6 after losing his second straight start, allowed five runs and seven hits in six innings. His frustration showed in

#### AL ROUNDUP

the sixth, after Molitor hit a two-run single. When McDowell' walked off the mound, he had words with the plate umpire. Jim McKean, and had to be restrained

"I was just trying to spark this club," McDowell said, "I thought we needed something to get us going at the time. I guess it didn't

Magadan drove in four runs, hit-

### **Schilling Shelled Again** In Phillies' Loss to L. A.

Curt Schilling took another shelling, and admitted he is worried "about dragging down the first-place Philadelphia Phillies. Eric Davis went 3 for 5, driving

#### in three runs, as the Los Angeles NL ROUNDUP

Dodgers won, 7-5. Tuesday night in Philadelphia, handing Schilling his

fourth straight loss. Schilling, who looked like a Cy Young candidate a month ago, was hammered for six runs in five in-nings. His record fell to 8-5, while his earned-run average is 9.39 over his last five starts, soaring to 4.20 from 3.03 on June 11.

The Phillies have lost eight of their last 12 and their lead in the National League East slipped to six games over St. Louis,

"I'm letting these guys down," Schilling said of his teammates. "That's the worst thing, I'm on a championship team, they scored live runs and played great defense. There's no reason we shouldn't have won. The bottom line is we

lost because I didn't pitch well." The Dodgers took a 2-0 lead in the first on RBI singles by Eric Karros and Davis, but the Phillies tied it in their half of the first. Lenny Dykstra led off the Phillies first with a homer for the third time this season and the 12th time in his career. Darren Daulton then scored Mickey Morandini with a sacrifice

Davis singled in a run in the first, led off the fourth with a homer that made it 3-2 and in the fifth followed one-out singles by Eric Karros and Mike Piazza with another RBI single. Lenny Harris then bounced a hases-loaded single over the head of infielder John Kruk. scoring Piazza and Davis to make it

Tim Wallach had three hits for the Dodgers, who have won 8 of their last 10 and are now third in the National League West, 11/2

pitcher Bryan Hickerson hit a tworun single to cap a five-run fourth in Montreal as San Francisco won

a two-run homer for the Giants, while Will Clark went 2 for 3. Clark is hatting .364 (43 for 118) in his

singled home Gregg Jefferies with one out to cap a two-run ninth that gave St. Louis, playing at home, its

homer in the first inning, had singled home Ozzie Smith to make it

den won his 150th game in the majors and drove in three runs with a triple in New York to end a personal four-game losing streak. The three RBIs raised Gooden's lifetime total to 62, surpassing Tom Seaver's record for a pitcher for the

Pirates 10, Astros 3: Jeff King and Don Slaught each hit solo homers for Pittsburgh, which broke open the game in Houston with a

Cubs 3, Reds 2: Ryne Sandberg singled in Jose Vizcaino in the third

game in the fourth after being hit below the left kneecap by Barry Larkin's line drive. Larkin went 4for-4 to extend his hitting streak to

Rockies 8, Marlins 3: In Denver, Chris Jones's single broke a seventh-inning tie and Andres Galar-raga and Dante Bichette each homered as Colorado beat its fellow

games behind first-place San Fran-

Glants 13, Expos 5: Starting

its third straight. Mike Benjamin hit two run-scoring doubles and Mark Carreon hit

Cardinals 5, Braves 4: Todd Zeile

Mets 9, Padres 7: Dwight Goo-

four-run sixth. Kevin Young had two doubles and three RBIs for the

inning to snap a tie in Chicago and three relievers held Cincinnati scoreless for the last 51/3 innings.

victory over Atlanta.

Jefferies, who hit a two-run

expansion team.

for a three-run bomer in the ninth as visiting Cleveland won for the 13th time in 16 games after wasting leads of 6-1 and 8-5. Angels 3, Red Sox 2: Gary Dis-

arcina singled home the winning run in the ninth, Chuck Finley pitched a six-hitter for his sixth complete game, and California stopped visiting Boston's five-game winning streak while winning for just the second time in nine games. Rangers 11, Brewers 1: Dean

victory list at 2.041.

and allowed two hits.

home run this season.

Palmer drove in a career-high six runs as Texas got 17 hits in Milwaukee and won its fourth straight. Palmer's three-run homer capped a four-run first inning and hit a bases-loaded double in a fiverun sixth, while Julio Franco was 4for-4 with three runs scored and



Bo Jackson, having overrun second base on his hit in the third inming, then lost his argument with the number, Mark Johnson. 566 in 1937-1940. And these have been Fielder's first four

## Unsung Baseball Heroes

By Thomas Boswell Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Because the people who market baseball are, basically, fools, there are a few things about the 1993 season that you don't know. To wit: Thanks to diluted pitching in an expansion year, plus the emergence of a generation of fabulous new players - most of them imrecognized - baseball is having a season of true offensive explosions.

As of the Fourth of July, the traditional midpoint of the season, scoring was up 9.6 percent in the National League and 5.6 percent in the American League. That's a lot. Home runs are up 8.2 percent in the AL and, hold on to your hats, 27.7 percent in the NL.

That's astronomical As a result of this offensive extravaganza, 30 players

are on course to drive in 100 runs Vantage and a dozen are Point There are also a

whopping 20 players who are on track to hit more than 30 homers each. 30 homers each.

Oh, "on pace," you scoff. Well, projections of statistics in April or May are silly. But if you double a player's numbers on July 4, you'll usually be right on the button. Last year on July 4, 17 players were on pace for 100 RBIs and 10 were on pace for 30 homers. And exactly 17 players ended up with 100-plus RBIs and exactly 10 with 30-plus homers. Since, different players get bot and cold, but, by midseason, the overall shape of a baseball season is locked in place.

Let's start taking this season's statistics seriously.

Let's start taking this season's statistics seriously. Andres Galarraga of the Colorado Rockies and John Olerud of the Toronto Blue Jays are hitting 400 and .399, respectively. Don't bet your house that one of them won't hit 390 and the other 370 because you might end up sleeping in the backyard. Few players rise or fall more than 30 points from their July 4

seldom had such a rush of talent.

For instance, Cecil Fielder of the Detroit Tigers has most charming man in baseball.

73 RBIs in 82 games. He's on pace for 144. Don't say he's The list goes on and on. Mickey Tettleton of the going to cool off. He ain't cooled off in the last 550 games. Tigers — remember him? — is aimed at 130 RBIs. He'a our Babe Ruth and we harely bother to watch him. Nobody has driven in 500 runs in four consecutive seasons since before the Korean War. Cecil needs only 111 to do it. He could go on the disabled list for a month and make it. He's on pace to have 533 RBIs for 1990-93. Do you have any idea how fabulous that is? Who averages 133 RBIs a year? This guy is a great slugger and a great situational hitter. Mickey Mantle'a four-year best was 425, more than 100 behind Fielder. Neither Mantle nor Willie Mays, nor Hank Aaron, Frank Robinson, Harmon Kilebrew nor Reggie Jackson in their primes ever saw the day that they could drive in runs like Cecil Fielder.

If Fielder finishes this year with 135 RBIs, he'll have the highest four-year RBI total since Joe DiMaggio's

Baseball is chock full of players who are emerging as historic figures and who seem mient on using this season of weak pitching to make their case.

There's no reason Barry Bonds can thit 350 with 40 homers and 120 RBIs for the San Francisco Giants and win his third most valuable player award in four years. The triple crown isn't a fantasy if he gets hot one more time and teammate Matt Williams's injury holds down his stats.

Juan Gonzalez of the Texas Rangers led the majors m homers last year, with 43, and is on the same pace now. But nobody ever thought he'd hit 324. If the

luanderful One can do this at 23, what's his limit? The same question applies to Ken Griffey Jr. of the Scattle Mariners, who lacked only one ingredient to be an all-around star worthy of comparis legends, 40-homer power, He's on pace for 42, plus his normal 100 to 110 RBIs and 300 to 320 average. Griffey's also 23. Excuse me, please, but what 25 or under athlete in any other team sport is on a higher

under athlete in any other team sport is on a higher plateau than Gonzalez, Griffey and Frank Thomas of the Chicago White Sox. Yes, he's getting even better. We're talking 35 homers and 125 RBis. Those young Ted Williams comparisons are enggerated, But not much.

Carlos Baerga of the Cleveland Indians isn't Rogers Hornsby. But he may be the best offensive second beseman since Hornsby. Last year, he became the first player since the Rajah to hit 300 with 20 homers, 100 RBis and 200 bits. This season, Baerga has gotten in RBIs and 200 hits. This season, Beerga has gotten better. He projects to 30 homers and 120 RBIs. So far this year, he's become the first man in history to hit grand slam homers from opposite sides of the plate in the same game. He's also had a three-homer game. He hits 300. And he sets the table for ...

Albert Belle, his teammate, who may drive in 130 runs. That, of course, may not put him in front of ...

JOE CARTER of the Blue Jays, who is the game's average. Orlando Merced of the Pittsburgh Pirates is
bitting .365 and he just got hot again.

Baseball's lack of institutional self-confidence and year, he's on track for 125. He steaks 20 plus bases a self-promotion these dominations bases a self-promotion these dominations and year. He plays right field with the best. He almost self-on had such a such a fuller. never misses a game. He may be the nicest, friendliest.

Tigers — remember him? — is aimed at 130 RBIs. Olerud projects to 220 hits and 64 doubles. Bonds may sing .700. That hasn't been done since Aaron.

Don't say that all this can't continue, because it can? "Pitching is so weak right now that, after expansion, somebody might hit 400 in our league next year," the Pirates' pitching coach, Ray Miller, said last October. "Guys will go to Denver and get six or eight hits in one series. They will be so confident they'll stay hot for two weeks." Miller was wrong about one thing. Sometimes, they get 10 hits in a series. The Rockies' ERA is 6.05. "The pitching started to get thin about five years

ago." Sparky Anderson, the manager of the Tigers, said last month. "I used to carry eight pitchers. Now I have 12. Almost everybody carries 11. Does that tell you something? It tells me we got a lot of guys in the big leagues who don't have a cine."

. The Reltimore Orioles' pitching coach, Dick Bosman, rattles off three AL builpens that are so weak that conce you knock the starter out, it's almost a joke."

"We've seen gays out on the mound who were so sad that they shouldn't even be in the minors," he said. Nobody thinks the ball has been juiced up. Everybody thinks it's pathetic middle relief, plus inept fourth and fifth starters who continue to take their hum overy fifth day even though all their ERAs are over 5.50. If these guys start, imagine who relieves for them in blowouts .-- i'mire

Right now, offense in baseball is, finally, exactly where it should be, 9.1 runs per game for both teams. When baseball averages nine rinss a game, the sport is in balance. Any records set in such conditions are legitimate. The NL, in particular, has finally started to show some power. No wonder major league atten-dance is up 10 percent, without even counting the buge crowds in Denver and Miami.

Week after week, as we've looked at these wonderful boom numbers, we've tended to say, "Well, it'll be over soon." The long summer and the law of averages will grind them down. Achievements like that happened only in the good old days of the '30s, '40s and '50s, when baseball had Real Men."

Well, the game has 'em' again. Most of them will be in Camden Yards next week. If the All-Star Game fits the tone of this season, the score will be 12-11. Olerud will go three for three. Bonds will hit the warehouse. And Fielder will close the show with a grand slam that clears the bullpens, bounces through the picnic tables

## Rugby League, Aided by TV, Mauls Its Cousin

WELLINGTON - Rugby league is

After being regarded for decades as a

poor relation of rugby union; popular only in Australia and the north of England, the 13-man sport is expanding

The game is booming in New Zea-land and that enthusiasm has spread to the Pacific islands of Tonga, Western Samoa and Fiji. Leagues have been launched in

South Africa, the game is growing in popularity in Russia and there is even a small amateur competition - the Tri-Counties League - operating in northem New York state and over the border in Canada. The North Sydney Bears, one of Aus-

tralia's leading teams, will make a tour of South Africa in October, while France recently concluded a test tour of Russia. Fiji has just played its first test

against Papua New Guinea.

In New Zealand, where rugby union

made huge strides over the past few

Rughy league teams have 13 players who can be paid as professionals: whereas rugby union's 15 players are traditionally amateurs and some of the rules of their sport differ.

Youngsters walk the streets wearing the team colors of Brishane Broncos, L George or Wigan, and crowd figures have skyrocketed. In 1995, the Auckland Warriors will become the first New Zealand club

competition, the Winfield Cup. The reason for the sudden surge in interest is the advent of cable and satellite television. Rugby league is a dramatic, physical-contact sport that happens in a relatively small area making it ideal television fare.

New Zealanders watch five games from Australia and Britain each week on three different channels and matches also are screened on pay-TV net-works in Europe and North America. "When I last played club rugby league in New Zealand, all the players were totally anonymous," recalls a former New Zealand captain, Dem Bell,

who plays for the English clob Wigen. "Nowadays everyone knows all the top players," said Bell. "I believe rugby. league is the best spectator sport in the world, but in the past it was ignored by the media. Now it has really taken off."

Graham Lowe, the former New Zealand and Wigan coach who is now a television commentator, said that television commentator, said that probably never have happened. said there have always been a lot of hard-craig Innes, a former All Black who working people involved in rughy league in New Zealand, but it has taken the power of television to see the game

In Australia, where the game has long been popular, the Brisbane Bron-cos recently had to lock out fans after 58,000 attended a regular season game

against the Gold Goast Seagulls. In New Zealand, where the strictly amateur rugby union used to rule with an iron fist, rugby league players were

CALVIN AND HOBBES

FROM NOW ON, I'M NOT DOING

WANT TO DO!

once refused permission to use grounds owned by local anthorities. Thankfully, everyone now realizes the two codes can coexist," said Lowe.

"Rugby union is our national game, but no one would dare to try and black ban: rugby league." Many All Blacks, members of New Zealand's national rugby union team,

have switched to rugby league. "If you go back 15 years it would now plays for the English club Leeds.

The growing popularity of rugby league was further illustrated when more than 20,000 fans sat in torrential rain to watch the Kangaroos beat the New Zealand national team, 16-8.

"People say rugby league will never overtake rugby union in popularity, but I don't believe that," said Nina McCormick, a Wellington bank teller. "All the young people love rugby league."

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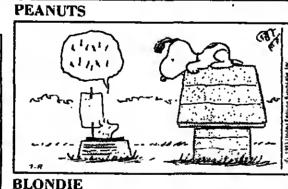
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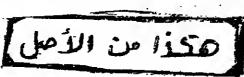


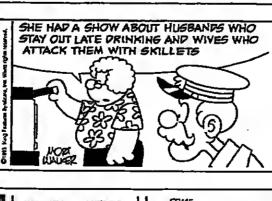




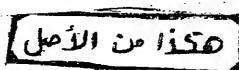














third, 16 seconds



## Cipollini Takes Lead, Zülle Moves Past Indurain

AVRANCHES, France — Mario Cipol-lini of Italy took over the lead Wednesday in the Tour de France as his GB-MB team won the fourth-stage team time trial

Two-time champion Miguel Indurain put himself in a fairly good position by losing only a handful of seconds to his expected challengers, although Alex Zülle gar minute, 17 seconds on Influram and moved past him in the overall standings.

GB-MG won the 81-kilometer (50-mile) time trial in 1 hour, 34 minutes, 10 seconds. Zille's Spanish team ONCE was next, five seconds behind, and the American Motorola team came in third, 16 seconds back.

Indurain's Banesto team was seventh. In the individual standings, Cipollini went six seconds ahead of Wilfried Nelissen of Belgium. Zülle was third, 21 seconds behind while Indurain was 23d, by 65 seconds.

Indurain's arch-rival, Claudio Chiappucci of Italy, also moved past the Spaniard when his Carrera team came fifth in 1:34:57.

Tony Rominger of Switzerland was the day's big loser when his CLAS team finished 3:06 back, patting Rominger in 88th place. To get the yellow jersey is not really a

surprise," Cipollini said. "ft's a dream. Pinch me."

He added: "A victory in a stage on Sunday and Wednesday, the leader's jersey. That shows I am not a tourist in this race. Indurain had been concerned about losing a few minutes to such contenders as Chiappucci and Giani Bugno. But he gained time on Bugno, whose Gatorade team trailed Banesto by 12 seconds. Bugno is now 31st, 1:47 behind Cipollini, but 25 seconds behind

"The deficit that we had wasn't excessive," Indurain said. "I have reasons to be confident in the future."

Indurain is expected to make up time in the individual time trial next Monday at Lac de Madine outside Nancy.

He has not lost a major time trial in the last two years and won last year's first time trial in the Tour de France by three minutes. Cipollini and Nelissen are springers, Although each has won one of the previous stages, they are expected to fade quickly when the Tour reaches the mountains.

Thursday's fifth stage goes from Avranches to Evreux, 226 kilometers, or another relatively flat section.

## Judge Questions Tapie On New Bribe Charges

PARIS - Bernard Tapie, president of the European soccer champion Olympique Marseille, has been accused of offering the former coach of the Valenciennes team financial and career advantages to take the blame for rigging a league match and has been questioned by the judge investigating the widening bribery allegations.

Tapic, a former government minister as well as owner of the Marseille team, Fas interviewed Tuesday by Judge Bernard Beffy, who was accompanied by Boro Primorac, who was replaced as Valenciennes' coach at the end of the season.

Beffy is also looking ioto allegations that a Marseille official and a player offered bribes to three Valeneiennes players to throw a league match on May 20, six days before Olympique upset AC Milan in the Champions' Cup final.

Tapie's lawyer. Francis Szpiner. called the questioning "an outra-geous" move, but said that a secretary at Tapie's company had been held overnight by police.

Primorac, his lawyer said, has told the state prosecutor that he was contacted last month by a man who indentified himself as an official of the Basua team on Corsica.

and a friend of Tapie's. Jean-Jacques Bertrand. Primorac's lawyer, said his client was of-fered 500,000 francs (\$100,000) over lunch at Fouquets restaurant on the Chame. Elysées to accept the

blame for fixing the match in May. The intermediary, identified as a Mr. Noël, then took Primorae to repeated, Bertrand said.

Neither Belly nor Primorae spoke publicly about the meeting.

while Tapie denied the accusations. "I hadn't seen Primorac since the Valenciennes march," Tapie said. "Anyway, in front of the magistrate, he didn't affirm that I'd asked him anything."

Primorae was the coach when Marseille, Before the match, Primorac was told by defender Jacques Glassmann that he and two other players had been offered bribes to throw the match. Primorac informed his club's directors.

The two other players, Jorge Barruchaga and Christophe Robert, have admitted accepting bribes, though they said they later changed their minds.

They and Robert's wife, Marie-Christine, have been placed under investigation, as have Marseille midfielder Jean-Jacques Eydelie and that club's general manager. Jean-Pierre Bernes.

The Valenciennes players said Eydelie and Bernes were the ones who offered the bribe. Both have denied involvement and have been remanded in custody.

The police, meanwhile, issued a warrant for Marie-Christine Eydelie. Investigators said they had been unable to locate her, and her husband said he did not know her whereabouts.

The prosecutor in the case, Eric De Montgolfier, insisted Wednesin a national radio interview Bernes "acted to corrupt. meet Tapie in his offices at the From my point of view, he has nearby Bernard Tapie Finance corrupted.

"He was one of the key figures but certain information in the dossier shows that Jean-Pierre

Bernès did not act alone. Asked if Tapie was a suspect. De Montgolfier replied. "That there should be suspicions, yes, that's clear. Let's not speak hypocritical-

But, he added, it was too early to judge whether the millionaire busi-Valenciennes lost, 1-0, at home to nessman was guilty. "I am not in a position to say that from the evidence in the dossier at the moment." De Montgolfier said.

> The French league's president, Noéi Le Graet, met with de Montgolfier and Beffy on Wednesday morning to discuss the case and said that Burruchaga and Robert would probably be banned from

Jorge Burruchaga and Chris-tophe Robert are two players who will have difficulty in genting an-other license in French football."

Later in the day, after a meeting of the league's executive body, Le Graet reiterated that, because of the judicial process, no action could be taken against against clubs or players involved in the case before the start of the new season.

"The championship will stan on July 24 with Marseille" as the defending champion, he said, then added: "It's completely impossible that the players involved in this affair play in the championship, I invite them to take a little rest."

Marseille faces the loss of its title and relegation to the second division if the charges against it are proved. (AFP, Reuters, AP)

#### SIDELINES

#### **Devers Posts a Faster Time in 100**

LAUSANNE (Reuters) — Olympic gold medalist Gail Devers ran the lastest time of the year for the women's 100 meters for the second time in

She clocked 10.82 seconds at the Lausanne grand prix, helped by a following wind; to top the 10.96 she ran Friday in Lille. Those struggling in her wake included Merlene Ottey, Olympic 200-meter champion Gwen Torrence and Olympic bronze medalist Irina Privalova.

Andre Cason shot out of the blocks and held off a fast-finishing Carl-Lewis to beat the world champion by three-hundredths of a second in the men's 100. Cason's time of 10.04 was his second fastest of the year, it was also the second time in consecutive races that he had beaten Lewis.

#### Dorothy Shula's Grave Broken Into

MIAMI (UPI) — Vandals appareintly tooking for valuables backe into the grave of Dorothy Shale, the late wat of the Miami Dolphins coach. Don Shale, but left or were scared away before they could open the coffin, Metro-Dade County police said:

Investigators said Thesday the marble cover of the crypt was destroyed and a recreational tennis p at the Our Lady of Mercy Cemetery west of Miami probably sometime blanes a tilted racket face for over the July 4 holiday weekend. They were in the process of breaking of a beginner's frustrations, into her coffin, said Mary Ross Agosta, spokeswoman for the Archdio "One guy grabs a racket an cese of Miami, which runs the cemetery,

Dorothy Shula died in February 1991 at the age of 57 after a long battle. Brown said. "Another guy grabs it with breast cancer. Police said the remains were reinterred at an undist." and has the face facing up 40 de-

#### For the Record

U.S. State Department officials have held firm on their decision to just the angle more than 60 degrees refuse entry visas to 79 Libyan athletes seeking to compete in the World at any of 10 settings just by loosen-University Games that begin Thursday in Buffalo, New York, an attoring a screw in the bottom of the Cornes said.

ney for the Gauses said.

(WP) handle. Any player, Brown said, will Georg Andersen of Norway, the shot-putter silver medalist at the 1991. thus swing with a level racket head. World Championships, has been barred from all sports for life because he refused to take a drug test while already under suspension, the Norwegian Massachusetts researcher; said the Confederation of Sports announced Wednesday.

(AP) six-sided handle fits the hand better 1996 Affants Olympics organizers signed up a sixth major sponsor, ter and puts the wrist in a stronger Xerox Corp, which will pay \$40 million for special marketing privileges.

John McKay, asked about his team's execution when he was coach of the Tampa Bay Buccancers: "Tm all for it."

## For Tennis Hackers, The Cure-All Racket

AMHERST, Massachusetts An Ohio mathematician has invented a tennis racket with a rotating handle that, he claims, can transform hackers into sure-fire smashers at the flick of a screw.

The "index handle" racket has a six-sided grip instead of the traditional eight. It also lets players ad-just the angle of the racket (ace to conform to their anatomy,

The inventor, Andy Brown, an actuarial consultant in Cincinnati and a recreational tennis player, blames a tilted racket face for many

"One guy grabs a racket and has the face straight up and down," grees. The guy with the handle facing up 40 degrees isn't going to get the ball in the court."

His racket allows a player to ad-

reduce vibration that contributes to tennis elbow.

"The hot new field today is ergo-nomics!" hie said, referring to the study of tailoring machines to their human users. "Basically, what this

racket does is give you an ergonom

Hamill, a professor of biomechanics at the Amherst campus, compared the new racket with traditional rackets in a study of both hackers and accomplished players. He found the index handle quickly improved the accuracy of forehand drives by an average of 14 percent

and backhands by 9 percent. Howard Brody, a University of Pennsylvania physicist who reviews own rackets for the U.S. Tennis Association, said he believes the index handle would fall within official rules.

"All you do is change the angle of the handle, which as far as I can see is a perfectly legitimate thing,"

The rules supulate only

racket may not be altered during the play of a point Brown started developing the racket 10 years ago in an effort to improve his mediocre game. He said the racket turned him into an

A-level player. "I found a racket face position that allowed me to hit the ball into

the court," he said. He said it takes most player about 15 minutes to find the right angle for the racket face. Most would simply leave the racket at that setting.

The inventor is now trying to interest a racket maker in buying licensing rights. He said several have contacted him.



### Lewis Signs to Fight Morrison Next Fall, **Holyfield in Spring**

LONDON - WBC heavyweight champion Lennox Lewis has canceled plans to defend his title against countryman Frank Bruno and has agreed to a two-fight deal that will match him against Tommy Morrison next fall and Evander Holyfield oext spring, his manager said Wednesday.

Frank Maloney, the manager of the British champion, said that should Lewis retain his title, he could face IBF and WBA champion Riddick Bowe next summer in a unification bout.

Maloney said the Lewis-Morrison bout will be staged either at Caesars Palace or The Mirage in change Las Vegas in October or Novem-

He said Morrison, who won a 12round decision over former champion George Foreman last month, will receive 50 percent of the purse, with \$8 million guaranteed.

Holyfield, another former champion, will fight on the undercard and be in line to meet the winner in March or April. The split for that fight will be 65-35, in the champi-

Maloney said the two fights could net Lewis between \$15 million and \$20 million.

Dan Duva, who holds promotional rights to Lewis, said the question of who will promote the Morrison fight remains to be re-

"The fight is going to be promoted by Top Rank, Main Events or some combination," he said by telephone hookup from his home in New Jersey. "I don't think it's going to be an obstacle. The most important thing is that the fighters have agreed."

Levis had been set to meet Bruno in England in September in a fight that British boxing fans have been longing for.

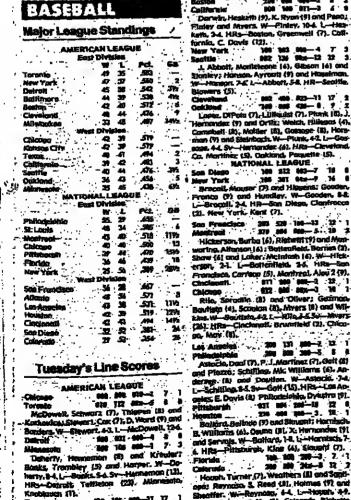
Maloney and Duva blamed Bruoo's promoter, Mickey Duff, for derailing the fight. They said all parties had agreed that Bruno would receive 22.5 percent of a \$12million purse, but that Duff later thing less than 25 percent.

"Duff has bullied and steamrolled everyone in British boxing for so long, but we decided to stick to our guns." Maloney said. "Fighting Bruno wouldn't do much for Lennox world profile. This is the best route for him and brings Riddick Bowe closer to the table.

Bowe, who won the undisputed title by beating Holyfield last No-vember, surrendered the WBC belt after failing to make his first defense against Lewis. The WBC awarded its title to Lewis, who won his first defense with a 12-round decision over Tony Tucker in Las Vegas on May 8.

Under the current scenario, Lewis and Bowe could fight in July 1994, Maloney said.

#### SCOREBOARD



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Payne Steward, telling his putt where to go, carded 71.

also finished strongly. The South African bird-

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#### Parnevik Birdies Last 6 Holes for Lead in Scottish Open Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches

GLENEAGLES, Scotland — Jesper Parnevik of Sweden, despite a blustery wind Wednesday, shot six consecutive birdies and a 64 to take the first-round lead in the Scottish Open. Parnevik was even par after 12 holes, then birdied the rest of the King's Course. He was three shots ahead of England's Robert Lee. De Wet Basson, recovering from a slow start,

the lead. Former U.S. Open champion Payne Stewart was two shots further back at 71. Stewart, the leading American, appeared to them to be headed for a round in the 60s until he carded at 15. a double-bogey 6 at the 17th. "I've never broken 30 for nine holes before."

said Parnevik, who carded 29 on the back nine. Parnevik, whose celebrity-father Bo mimics

red the last two boles and was four strokes off sonalities, began his assault with a 15-foot (4.5meter) putt at the 13th. He drove the 310-yard (263-meter) 14th with a 1-iron and two-putted, then rifled a wedge shot 160 yards to three feet

> He did even better at the 158-yard 16th with a 9-iron, the ball stopping two inches from the hole. A 7-iron to five feet gave him birdie at 17 18th set up his final hirdie. (AP. Rewers)

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#### ART BUCHWALD

### Thy Neighbor's Dog

WASHINGTON — I don't but if I wanted a dog as a dinner mind friends who want you guest I would have invited one.

What bothers me are the ones who insist that you love their dogs as well. I know people who can't understand why I don't find their pet the most wonderful animal in the world - like they do.

I invited some friends over for dinner the other night. Bob Healy asked if he dog. Pasta. I He asked.

"I don't have enough soup Tell me the

Buchwald truth — you don't like my dog."
"What difference does it make if I like him or not? You're the only one he needs for a friend."

"Pasta is one of the greatest dogs in the world. He's kind and gentle and only bites strangers." "He could have one of Demi Moore's shoes in his mouth and I still wouldn't want him over for

"We're in a spot." Healy said. "We'd like to come to dinner, but at the same time we don't want to leave Pasta at home. It would be the second time this week we've gone out without him." This is nothing personal. Bob.

#### U.S. Group Donates Window to Cathedral

The Associated Press DURHAM. England - A stained-glass window donated by park. He jumps in your lap every Americans was dedicated at Durham Cathedral, one of the grandest and most imposing of England's great churches

(3-meter) abstract panels — was out for the evening. Maybe we placed in the cethedral's Galilee porch, which contains the tomb of "That's your choice, Bob, But I the Venerable Bede, author of the refuse to be blackmailed into invitfirst history of England.

The American Friends of Dur-

Please explain to Pasta that he's not being rejected because he has lousy table manners.

"What do I tell Mary?" "Tell her the truth. I'm not having any dogs over on Thursday." I could tell that Bob was getting

more and more upset when he said You don't know anything about pets. They're family. We take Pasie everywhere we go. People like you bave no sense of the bond we share with our animals. I don't think you realize that when you refuse to accept Pasta, what you are saying is. fealys, you can come into my house but your dog is not wel-

That's exactly what I'm say-

"What's the difference between a dog and a human being as a dinner

A human being doesn't get under the table and slobber all over your pants. He doesn't put his paws on the table hoping that someone will give him a slice of beef, and he doesn't wander around the living room licking people's shoes just as they get to the punch line of a

"That's how much you know about Pasta." Healy said. "If he came he'd sit in the corner and not even know he was there."

I responded, "Maybe everything you say is true, but if I let you bring your pet, then I have to allow all my other guests to bring theirs. I'm just giving a dinner — I'm not running an animal shelter.

"What burts is that you've known Pasta since he was a puppy. You played 'fetch' with him in the time he sees you. Yet now you're refusing to permit him to sit quietly in your dining room. You don't know what it's like to look into his The window - two 10-foot-tall eyes and tell him that we are going

'For heaven's sake, give me one ham Catbedral, which has about good reason why he can't come."

150 members, raised \$15,000 for "O. K., Healy, I'll tell you the commissioning and transporting truth. He would make 13 at the

## A Vanished Past, in Black and White

By Joan Dupont

DARIS — Yolande Zauberman sits at the Cafe Select, at home in her Left Bank neighborhood, face flushed with sun, bare legs mosquito-bitten down to the sneakers, as if she had just returned from a safari.

A French director who has never made a movie in her native language. Zauberman studies outlaws and survivors. She shoots in remote places and dialects. "Classified People," her first documentary, was on apartheid in South Africa, "Born Criminal," her second, was on an ostracized caste in India.

Her latest adventure, "Moi Ivan Toi Abraham" (Ivan and Abraham, is her first feature. The story is set in a Jewish village in Poland during the 1930s, where Ivan, an orphan apprentice, and Abraham, the young son of the bouse, live as brothers. Threatened with separation, they run eway. When they return home at the end of the film, the village has been razed. The movie was made in Ukraine, where a typical Jewish village or shietl still stood, with Russian.

Gypsy and Polish actors. Most of the film is in Yiddish. Shown at the Cannes Film Festival's Directors' Fortnight, the movie won over a critical public, and it has held fast in a bandful of Paris theaters. Zauberman is elated. "Everybody believed in this film, from my producers to the distributor who brought it out, as if it weren't in black and white and Yiddish

The film's ominous subtext is genocide, but the director's oblique way of telling a story never emphasizes the drama. "I was afraid of idealizing a period," she says, "of making a psychodrama. That's not what interests me. I'm drawn to people who are exceptionally alive and happy in the midst of disastrous circumstances, like the ones in my documenta-

ries. That vitality is the most beautiful kind of resistance."
"Moi Ivan Toi Abraham" opens on clashing sounds. quarreling family voices and confusion: "The idea is like taking a trip to a strange country; at first, you can't understand much, then slowly, you catch on and become attached to the people."

Zauberman's parents come from Lublin, like Isaac Bashevis Singer's magician, and she is a storyteller berself, relishing parables, unable to resist interjecting a Jewisb joke here and there. "That prewar period was taboo even more than the war itself," she says, "because of the guilt survivors felt." Her father spent the war in hiding, ber mother in a concentration camp. Born in Paris after the

war, she was raised without reference to their past lives. "At home there was silence, It wasn't like a family secret, more like a piece of your body that's missing. So Abraham isn't my story, it's not even my memory — it came from e dream I had. In the morning I feli I had dreamed a whole life. Up to then, I felt that something was missing in me."

Only her grandmother, whom she calls the most modern person in the family, told her stories; "She had been a modern woman in Poland. She worked and went to the movies on the Sabbeth. In France, she became just e mother and grandmother. I was the youngest in the family and I spent my life in a corner, dreaming and telling myself stories. She told me stories, too, so that was my link to life, storytelling. I made up the story of Abraham, and

Her grandmother's language was Yiddish and so it seemed the natural language for her charecters. "That's why I used it, not because I wanted to make it live again l don't believe it's possible - but because the story took place in that time and that language. I asked the actors to



Yolande Zauberman filmed "Moi Ivan Toi Abraham" in Ukraine.

use their own accents and not try to talk like characters

So Roma Alexandrovitch (Abraham), a Gypsy boy from Lithuania, learned Yiddish, although he could not read or write. So did Sasha lakovlev (Ivan), an orphan from Saint Petersburg. Several big-name professionals are in the cast Russian actors like Alexander Kaliagin, who plays the head of the Jewish household, learned Yiddish too. The Polish actor Daniel Olbrychski, who plays the hermit the boys

meet on their adventure, speaks his own language.
The shooting, too, was like a dream, she says. Cast and crew mixed with the peasants. "Daniel really got into it. He kept his costume on during the whole shoot, and he fell in love with Roma, just the way it happens in the script.

He was amazing. They all were. It was like the Tower of
Bahel with all those languages and extraordinary people."

Although she went to Poland twice to do research.

Zauberman ended up shooting in Ukraine instead. "I spent a lot of time with the peasants in Poland. I met one who was just like Ivan. He told me he had lived with Jews as a boy, and spoken Yiddish. Then he looked around and said: 'All of that is gone.' I asked him if he was sorry. He thought ebout it. and said: 'No.'"

She has been trying to understand what that meant: "The Poles knew the Jews well, they lived with them, and they know the Gypsies better than the French do. But they still have fear and ewe, the feeling that these people are different, both blessed and damned."

With her fair hair and complexion, the director was not perceived as Jewish, which gave her a certain latitude. "They told me things and I loved the honesty, but even though felt happy in Poland, my blood was like ice. I kept thinki of that line by Bette Davis in 'All About Eve,' you know! Everybody has a heart, except some people,

ACROSS

Very tunny

e Pequod's

horse . . .

A student of art history and economics, Zauberman got into film by accident. A friend, the Israeli director Amos Gitai, asked her to help on his first feature. "I was lucky. It was not a rich film, so I was a stand-in for everybody and I learned everything."

It happens that directors who journey from documentary to fiction alter their epproach. Alain Resnais, for example, treated similar subjects in different ways in his historic documentary "Night and Fog," and his poenc fiction "Hiroshima Mon Amour."

Zeuberman makes no distinction between the forms. "I used things the people I bad filmed in documentaries taught me. When I shot in India, I looked for what makes us alike, not for exoticism. I realized that I was just as mysterious to these people as they were to me. So I made a film on this mystery we have for each other. Abraham is attracted to the world outside the shretl, but he is alread of its mystery, and he discovers that he, too, is an enigma."

As on the documentaries, she worked with live sound, making a complete sound version without the camera. "Friends came and sang in Yiddish," she says, adding that her own Yiddish and Russian improved during the shoot-

She is not sure what language she will use in her next film. "I know I'll get to French someday, but the idea of shooting in French is almost taboo. I feel very French, but as if I had a second mother tongue. That second language, which is silence, motivates me more than the language I was given. That's something I just discovered on this film."

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the

#### PEOPLE

Major Gets an Apology By the New Statesman

It's been a bad week for the British press. Arnold Schwarzen won damages for a charge of anti-Semitism and Mel Gibson got an apology for an article suggesting he rapped other stars for accepting sexually explicit roles. Now Prime Minister John Major and the cater-

cr Clare Latimer have accepted nominal libel damages from the New Statesman and Society magazine over reports of gossip that they had an affair. Major, who said at the G-7 summit in Tokyo that he considered the affair "dead and gone," and Latimer each accepted £1,001 (about \$1,500) in sentements of their suits against the leftist weekly. But a second magazine, Scallywag, threatened to see Major in court. "As far as I am concerned. we haven't capitulated," said its editor Simon Regan.

French police Wednesday returned about three quarters of the jewels that had been stolen at gun-point on the Riviera last weekend from U.S. billionaire Marvin Davis and his wife. Using information from two suspects arrested in possession of the couple's credit cards and papers, authorities found the jewels, including a ring with a 32.44 carat diamond, under e rock in the countryside. The stolen jewels were valued at 56 million French francs (about \$9.7 million).

Brigitte Bardot has appealed to Russian President Boris N. Yeltsin to act to prevent the killing of thousands of baby seals each spring in the Koida region near Arkhangelsk

John F. Kennedy Jr., who recently took the actress Daryl Hannah to ais 10th reunion at Brown University, has resigned as an assistant district attorney in Manhattan af-ter serving more than a standard tour of duty. Meanwhile Wendy Leigh, who has to pay Arnold Schwarzenegger damages for an article accusing him of anti-Semi-tism, has a book due out in November titled "Prince Charming: The John F. Kennedy Jr. Story."

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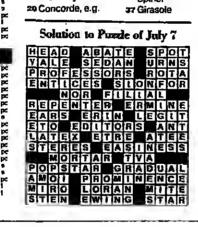
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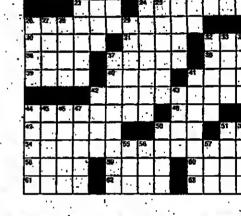
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C New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleslo

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